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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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15 April 1985

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

GATT TRADE REPORT SHOWS USSR, PRC EXPORT RISE

OW211035 Beijing XINHUA in English 0856 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Geneva, 21 Mar (XINHUA)--The volume of world trade went up strongly by 9 percent in 1984, nearly two times the world production of the same year, the Secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) announced today.

In a press communique issued here today, it said that trade in all principal categories of products expanded last year, notably the export of electronic products which increased by 25 percent.

The secretariat said that total world trade volume in 1984 rose by a record 9 percent and world exports rose by 6.5 percent to 1,955 billion dollars, close to the 1980 peak.

World trade in agricultural products increased more rapidly than world agricultural production, which was up by 3.5 percent, it said.

The exports of the developing countries and the industrialized nations rose by 7.5 percent and 6.5 percent respectively, while those of the Soviet Union and the East European countries went up around 4 percent, the secretariat said.

It said China's industrial production grew by 13.5 percent in 1984, a second consecutive year of growth above 10 percent. Its agricultural production also obtained a sustained growth.

China's exports increased by 17 percent last year while its imports, 28 percent, it said.

However, the GATT body warned that the brisk expansion of world trade has not helped reduce protectionist barriers or ease tensions over trade issues.

The imbalance in economic growth rates between Western Europe and the United States were "clearly an important source of tension" in the world economy, it said.

CSO: 4000/160

GENERAL

NATO NUCLEAR PLANNING MEETING ENDS IN LUXEMBOURG

OW282000 Beijing XINHUA in English 1931 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Text] Brussels, 27 Mar (XINHUA)--Defense ministers of 14 NATO countries attending the nuclear planning meeting in Luxembourg pledged to continue backing the U.S. position in the current arms control talks in Geneva, and voiced determination to go ahead with the planned deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

During the two-day meeting which closed today, Bernard W. Rogers, supreme commander of allied forces in Europe, gave a report on the implementation of a NATO decision to cut 1,400 nuclear warheads unilaterally. The decision was made at a nuclear planning meeting in October, 1983, in Montebello, the United States.

The NATO nuclear planning group expressed satisfaction today with the invitation extended by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, asking NATO countries to participate in the U.S. "star wars" research program. The U.S. defense secretary also asked France, a non-member of NATO military organizations, Japan, Australia and Israel to do the same.

A statement was issued today at the end of the meeting underscoring its support for the U.S. effort to develop space weaponry, saying the program is in NATO's security interests. The participating ministers were unanimous in backing the U.S. position in the restarted arms control talks with the Soviet Union.

The statement also voiced NATO members' determination to complete deployment in five West European countries of 572 U.S. medium-range missiles, in the absence of an arms control accord between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The U.S. defense secretary was reported to be exceedingly happy with the support given by its allies. He left for Paris today for a visit to France which was not represented at the just-concluded meeting and has been skeptical about the U.S. "star wars" program.

Reports from Paris said that Weinberger held a one-hour meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand and told a press conference that "we have discussed issues of mutual interest," after the meeting which, he said, was "useful whether viewed from whatever angle." [Sentence as received]

CSO: 4000/166

GENERAL

SPECIAL UN MEETING CRITICIZES SOUTH AFRICA

OW220820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] United Nations, 21 Mar (XINHUA)--UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar today said that "only the total eradication of apartheid and the establishment of a non-racist democratic society based on majority rule could lead to a just and lasting solution of the explosive situation in South Africa."

He made these remarks at a special meeting held here by the Special Committee Against Apartheid in observance of the international day for the elimination of racial discrimination. The day coincides with the 25th anniversary of the incident in Sharpeville, South Africa, on 21 March, 1960, in which 69 people demonstrating against the South African "pass laws" were killed and 180 wounded.

Perez de Cuellar said that the recent detention of black leaders opposing apartheid, and the charges of high treason instituted against 16 of them, had caused an escalated unrest there. "Even today, there has been a further serious loss of life as a result of the police firing into a group of marchers who were commemorating Sharpeville."

"Apartheid violates the Charter of the United Nations and the basic human rights and fundamental freedoms of the country's black population and should therefore be eliminated," he said.

The secretary-general urged the South African regime to take measures for the peaceful elimination of apartheid and the establishment of a racially harmonious society based on justice and equal rights for all the people of South Africa.

Meanwhile, Paul Lusaka, president of the UN General Assembly, castigated Pretoria for waving the olive branch while intensifying its repression against the opponents of the apartheid system.

He urged those who have influence over the apartheid regime to exert pressure--political, economic, cultural and moral--in order to effect a real change in South Africa.

The president of the UN Security Council and the chairmen of some UN committees also condemned the South African regime for its infamous practice of apartheid. They expressed the support for the South African people in their struggle against institutionalized racial discrimination.

At today's meeting, many member states made pledges and contributions to various United Nations trust funds and programmes for Southern Africa.

CSO: 4000/160

GENERAL

U.S. STAND ON NAMIBIAN ISSUE CRITICIZED

OW260829 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] United Nations, 25 March (XINHUA)--A UN mission has expressed deep appreciation to Saudi Arabia for its readiness to extend all possible assistance and cooperation for the early independence of Namibia, according to a press release issued here today.

The mission of consultation of the UN Council for Namibia visited Riyadh, capital of Saudi Arabia, from 6 to 18 March. during its stay, the mission consulted with the Saudi Government on the current Namibia situation in order to carry out the UN plan for the independence of Namibia without further delay.

In a joint communique, Saudi Arabia and the mission condemned the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa in defiance of UN resolutions and decisions. The two sides reaffirmed that the Namibian people have a legitimate right to seek self-determination by all means, including armed struggle.

The Saudi Government and the UN mission, the communique says, firmly reject and condemn the South African and U.S. persistent attempts to establish a "linkage" or "paralellism" between the independence of Namibia and any extraneous or irrelevant issues such as the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. All such attempts are nothing but design to delay the decolonization process in Namibia, they said.

CSO: 4000/164

GENERAL

CHINA DAILY ON U.S. 'PATIENCE, STRENGTH, UNITY' AT GENEVA

HK130403 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 13 Mar 85 p 4

[By Chen Si]

[Text] Washington--"Patience, strength and unity" are U.S. President Ronald Reagan's instructions on last Friday to his arms negotiators for the resumed Geneva talks with the Soviet Union. To some extent, this can be regarded as an outline of Washington's position to be taken in the forthcoming talks.

Upon sending his arms negotiators off to Geneva, Reagan said the Americans know "that our differences with the Soviet Union are great. Patience, strength and unity--Western unity--will be required if we are to have a successful outcome."

Washington often says that the only language Moscow could understand is "strength." But, in fact, both of the two superpowers are worshipers of "strength." U.S. officials have repeatedly said that it is the U.S. further buildup of military strength that has forced Moscow to return to the negotiation table. They claimed that during the period of negotiations, U.S. military modernization programme should not be abandoned. To maintain its military strength, Washington, despite its huge deficit of about \$200 billion, has to further cut social welfare spending and to increase military spending.

Before the start of the Geneva talks, the Reagan administration launched a campaign to prevent the congress from cutting the military budget. The president invited congressmen from both houses to the White House in a bid to gain their support. At the same time, he sent his cabinet officials to the congress to explain the administration's disarmament policy. It is reported that Reagan's efforts have produced some result.

However, "strength" is not the sole weapon of Washington for a successful outcome of the Geneva talks. As Western Europe is uneasy about the superpowers' military buildup and the militarization of space, and Moscow is making use of such uneasiness to undermine U.S. relations with its European allies, Reagan has to attach importance to Western unity.

To fulfill their own schemes, the two superpowers have been engaged in a war of diplomacy in the last few months. President Reagan invited Federal German,

British and Italian leaders to the White House for talks, to obtain the allies' support for his negotiation policy and the "star wars" system, and press them to implement the NATO's plan for the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe. It seems that the U.S. scheme has partially succeeded.

Meanwhile, Moscow also launched its diplomatic offensive in Western Europe. During his visit to Italy and Spain, and his talks with foreign ministers of West European countries in Moscow, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko tried hard to persuade U.S. allies to abandon the missile deployment plan and reject the U.S. "star wars" programme. The Soviet Union warned that West European countries must bear the responsibilities for the deterioration of the international situation unless they accept the Soviet advice. But Moscow's campaign seemed to have got nowhere.

Reagan has acknowledged that the talks will be "long and difficult" because of the complexity of issues at stake and the sharp differences dividing the superpowers. That's why he thought that "patience" is necessary in the talks. Max Kampelman, U.S. chief negotiator, said, "We must be prepared to stay at the negotiation table one day longer than the Soviets." The statement shows that Washington will not make concessions easily in the talks and is prepared to fight a drawn-out battle with Moscow in Geneva while holding the banner of "negotiations."

But, no matter what the two superpowers have claimed, people all over the world hope that both Washington and Moscow show sincerity in arms control. However, there are signs that the two superpowers, while holding talks in Geneva, are trying to step up their paces of the nuclear arms race and the arms race in the outer space.

CSO: 5200/4003

GENERAL

XINHUA ROUNDUP ON BELGIUM'S MISSILE DECISION

OW160937 Beijing XINHUA in English 0847 GMT 16 Mar 85

["Round-up: Belgium To Deploy U.S. Missiles--A Dramatic Move (by correspondent Liu Fangan)"]--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Brussels, 15 Mar (XINHUA)--Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens announced in parliament today that his government will deploy its first batch of 16 U.S. medium-range missiles this month.

This falls in with NATO's 1979 "dual decision" to begin deployment of the missiles in five West European countries, beginning in late 1983. So far, the U.S.-made Pershing-II and cruise missiles have been stationed in Federal Germany, Britain and Italy.

Under the "dual decision," Belgium was to begin deployment last March. But its government delayed a decision until today because of opposition from strong leftwing forces, peace groups and a divided government.

On the other hand, pressure had been mounting within NATO, urging Belgium to comply with the deployment plan, thus plunging it into a difficult situation.

To work its way out, the Belgian Government had been seeking a stop-gap device which would enable it to go along with its commitment and also pacify the mass opposition at home. Toward this end, Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans made a sweep of its allies' capitals early this year in a round of "consultative diplomacy" to win time for maneuvering.

However, a warning was served by the U.S. ambassador in Brussels that a delayed deployment would weaken the U.S. position in nuclear arms talks with the Soviet Union. Belgium's other allies, meanwhile, were unanimous in urging it to honor the agreed timetable to show allied "unity."

On the eve of the renewed arms control talks in Geneva, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko warned that if the deployment of U.S. missiles continued in Western Europe, an agreement at Geneva would be difficult to come by. Gromyko's warning was echoed in the local press, which feared that Belgium's announcement would affect progress at Geneva.

A NATO source, however, today said that the Belgian move will not affect the ongoing talks, since the Soviet Union already has taken "retaliatory" measures by increasing the number of its SS-20 missiles from 398 to 414. The number of increased Soviet missiles is exactly the same number of missiles (16) as Belgium is to install, according to NATO.

It was pointed out in the local press that the Belgian move today will cause widespread dissatisfaction on the eve of the general elections, and will incite peace groups.

The announcement also is expected to influence the Netherlands, the only NATO member yet to decide whether to deploy U.S. missiles by year's end.

CSO: 5200/4003

GENERAL

SEVERAL UN ENVOYS URGE SUPERPOWER ARMS CURBS

OW160723 Beijing XINHUA in English 0639 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Geneva, 15 Mar (XINHUA)--Permanent representatives to the UN from Mexico, Argentina, Tanzania, India, Greece and Sweden today called on Moscow and Washington to stop their arms race and negotiate "seriously and positively" on nuclear disarmament.

At a press conference here, the six representatives asked the U.S. and Soviet delegations to the Geneva talks to do all that is possible to gain rapid and positive results.

In the appeal, which was handed to Max Kampelman and Viktor Karpov, respective leaders of the U.S. and Soviet delegations at Geneva, the six ambassadors said the negotiations are an "important and well-received" event which will be beneficial to "all human beings and all nations."

The six nations are also sponsors of the "Delhi Declaration" issued 28 January, which asks the U.S. and the Soviet Union to set an example on nuclear disarmament.

CSO: 5200/4003

GENERAL

CEAUSESCU HOPES FOR SUCCESS OF GENEVA TALKS

OW150841 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Mar (XINHUA)--Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu said today the Romanian people and the people of other countries wished the Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks would yield positive results. He also expressed the hope that all nuclear weapons would be eliminated from the earth and space.

Ceausescu was speaking after receiving a "November 17" gold medal from a delegation of the International Union of Students whom he received.

He said that the international situation was deteriorating drastically at the time of the 40th anniversary of the anti-fascist victory. In order to halt the arms race and prevent the world from slipping into the abyss of war, the world's people including the youth and college students should resolutely step up their struggle and strengthen their unity and cooperation.

He said the Geneva talks had just begun and could not solve the extremely grave problems, but he hoped the talks would produce positive results.

He highly praised the role of the Romanian youth and the youth of other countries in social and economic development and in the struggle for independence and peace the "November 17" gold medal is the highest honor awarded by the International Union of Students. The words "November 17, 1939" are inscribed on it in memory of the anti-fascist demonstration by students in Prague.

The delegation of the International Union of Students has arrived for a visit at the invitation of the Union of Communist Students' Association of Romania.

CSO: 5200/4003

GENERAL

U.S. ALLIES EXPRESS ANTINUCLEAR SENTIMENTS

OW120321 Beijing in English to East and South Africa 1700 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] The United States is just about to sit down to arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union at a time when some U.S. allies are expressing antinuclear sentiments. This is causing the United States some deep concern. Here is (Cheng Guang) with a look at the situation.

American nuclear strategy is having difficulty in the Pacific. New Zealand refused to allow nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed warships into its ports. Australia has decided it won't provide the U.S. with facilities to help it monitor tests of the MX missiles in the Pacific region. There are also signs of disagreement in Europe. Belgium and Holland have not yet agreed to have American cruise missiles deployed within their borders. A third NATO country, Greece, is proposing the Balkans should become a nuclear-free region and is demanding the Americans dismantle all nuclear weapons stationed there. Canada, another NATO member and a neighbor of the United States, still steadily refused to provide bases for American nuclear weapons.

The Washington-based Policy Research Institute recently disclosed an American nuclear deployment plan worked out in 1975. It describes how the United States might deploy nuclear weapons in Canada, Iceland, Spain, the British colony of Bermuda, Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, and Portuguese Azores. This disclosure has caused widespread grumbling by the governments and people in the countries concerned.

The United States is showing its concern over these sentiments. It is trying to deter the spread of these feelings by retaliating against New Zealand. The United States has replaced military exercises which were to include New Zealand with ones now involving only American and Australian forces. The Americans also threaten to stop sales of jet fighters to Greece and forbid Norway to sell any American-made jet fighters to Greece. All this is an attempt to prevent other countries from following the example of New Zealand and Greece. It is also an attempt to draw countries like Australia closer to the United States. The Americans don't view Australia's decision not to provide support for MX missile tests as vital. The Reagan administration has promised to keep its allies informed of any future emergency deployment plans for nuclear weapons and to seek their agreement. Meanwhile, the U.S. State and Defense Departments say they are preparing measures to counter any further spread of antinuclear sentiment among its allies.

CSO: 5200/4003

GENERAL

BELGIAN DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

OW180906 Beijing XINHUA in English 0639 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Brussels, 17 Mar (XINHUA)--A crowd estimated at 50,000 held a peaceful rally this afternoon in the center of the capital against the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles on Belgian territory.

The Belgian Government had confirmed on the weekend that the first batch of 16 missiles with nuclear warheads were already installed on a military base at Florennes under a 1979 NATO plan.

Pacifists, ecologists, labor unions, non-governmental organizations and some political parties participated in the protest, which went off without incident.

Some of the demonstrators' slogans demanded "no new nuclear arms--neither in Belgium nor in the whole of Europe," a "denuclearized zone in Europe," and "the U.S.A. and USSR to freeze nuclear arms race." A wagon carried effigies of Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev.

The organizers declared at a press conference that the rally was to oppose the deployment of the missiles and to focus the responsibility for the deployment on the Belgian Parliament. The parliament is scheduled to debate the problem today.

Belgium is the fourth NATO member country to deploy American missiles in its territory after Britain, Federal Germany and Italy.

CSO; 5200-4003

GENERAL

REAGAN ACCUSES USSR OF TREATY VIOLATIONS

OW190821 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 19 Mar 85

["Reagan Lashes Out at Soviets During Visit to Canada"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Quebec City, 18 Mar (XINHUA)--Visiting U.S. President Ronald Reagan, while saying that he was ready to work with the Kremlin for "more constructive relations," today accused the Soviet Union of treaty violations.

Reagan, who is here for talks with Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, said the Soviets had violated the Yalta Agreement, the Geneva Chemical Weapons Convention, Salt-2, the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and the Helsinki Human-Rights Accord.

President Reagan has had two rounds of talks with Mulroney, he added that Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State George Shultz had a "very good talk" with the new Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev while they were in Moscow last week for the late President Konstantin Chernenko's funeral.

"We all want to hope that last week's change of leadership in Moscow will open up new possibilities (for a more constructive relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union)," said Reagan.

But he also pointed out that "we must remember that the Soviet record of compliance with past agreements has been poor."

When asked why the president had turned sharply from his recent conciliatory tone to the Soviet Union, Reagan's aides said that the president was only being "realistic."

Although Reagan is ready to hold talks with Gorbachev, they added, this does not mean restraining criticisms of Soviet behavior.

A U.S. official who refused to be identified told reporters that the president "felt if Mr Gorbachev is ready, they could have a real, substantive meeting at this point."

CSO: 5200/4003

GENERAL

PRAVDA CRITICIZES U.S. AS 'UNHELPFUL' AT TALKS

OW171916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1908 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, 17 Mar (XINHUA)--PRAVDA in a commentary today criticized recent talks by U.S. officials as unhelpful to the creation of good atmosphere in the arms control talks in Geneva.

The commentary denounced U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's statement that the U.S. will not give up its "star wars" plan in the negotiations and will maintain a long-term confrontation with the Soviet Union on this issue. The commentary said he was defending space militarization.

The commentary said it was contrary to the goals of the Geneva negotiations to continue to test and produce space weapons. It reiterated that the Soviet Union will never sacrifice the interests of itself and its allies.

Director of the Soviet News Agency TASS Sergey Losev said in a commentary carried in the paper RURAL LIFE that Washington's recent actions including the allocation of funds for missile production were not in conformity with its expressed readiness to work for obvious results in the Geneva talks. He stressed that the White House's stubbornness in pursuing its "star wars" plan would create insurmountable obstacles in the way of an agreement.

CSO: 5200/4003

GENERAL

USSR ARMS NEGOTIATOR ON U.S. STANCE AT TALKS

OW170334 Beijing XINHUA in English 0256 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, 16 Mar (XINHUA)--Soviet Chief Negotiator Viktor Karpov criticized the United States today for trying to evade the issue of militarization of space at the U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks, which opened on 12 March.

Some statements by officials in Washington in connection with the talks gave the impression that they wanted "to revise the understanding on the subject, tasks and objectives of the talks, which was reached in the meeting on 7 and 8 January between (Soviet Foreign Minister) Andrey Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz," Karpov said in an interview at the evening news program of the Soviet television.

"There is an impression," Karpov continued, "that the America side would like to discuss at the talks not the question of ensuring peaceful outer space, of prohibiting deployment of strike space weapons, but to lecture on the alleged benefits of the American 'star wars' concept, which is in essence directed at making outer space a source of military threat to mankind."

Karpov stressed that the January agreement should be the basis for serious talks.

CSO: 5200/4003

GENERAL

NATO OFFICIAL CITED ON U.S.-USSR ARMS TALKS

OW110945 Beijing XINHUA in English 0904 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Madrid, 10 Mar (XINHUA)--Lord Carrington, secretary general of NATO, in an interview with EL PAIS in Brussels, said that the U.S.-USSR nuclear talks in Geneva will be long and difficult, but given a serious approach on the part of the Soviet Union, the talks may be fruitful.

Lord Carrington stressed the need for an understanding between West Europe and the United States. "Europe will be unable to maintain its defenses without the United States," he said.

Asked what he was most concerned about regarding NATO, Carrington replied: "First, we are in danger of being weak in conventional weapons, and second, troubles may crop up between the United States and Europe."

He warned that if the arms race is not curbed, detente will be out of the question.

CSO: 5200/4003

GENERAL

BRIEFS

PUBLIC HEALTH DELEGATION DEPARTS--Beijing, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--A Chinese public health delegation led by Minister of Public Health Cui Yueli left here today to visit Poland, Tunisia, Senegal, Mali and the Congo. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 24 Mar 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/160

UNITED STATES

U.S. HAS RECORD CURRENT ACCOUNT TRADE DEFICIT

OW191935 Beijing XINHUA in English 1904 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] New York, 19 Mar (XINHUA)--The United States' current account, a major element in the country's balance of payment measuring trade in merchandise and services, registered a record deficit of 101.6 billion U.S. dollars in 1984, more than double the previous year's 41.6 billion U.S. dollars, according to the Commerce Department.

Last year, the country borrowed nearly 94 billion dollars of foreign savings and obtained a record trade deficit of 123.3 billion dollars, while the total foreign investment in the United States stood at 715 billion dollars.

To cope with the situation, the country had to borrow heavily from abroad to pay for its widening trade deficits. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said the nation's net investment position probably would "move into red" in the current quarter, indicating that the U.S. Government and American citizens will owe more money to foreigners than foreigners do to the United States.

There has been no merchandise trade surplus for the country since 1975 and the trade deficits were usually covered by the surplus on overseas investment earnings. However, surplus from this sector declined from 104 billion U.S. dollars to 32 billion by the end of last year, unable to bridge the trade gap.

Michael Evans, head of Evans Economics, a Washington-based forecasting firm, said the position of American exporters was "not very good and it is going to get a lot worse." He predicted that the current account deficit would swell to at least 115 billion U.S. dollars this year.

Economists have blamed the strength of the dollar against foreign currencies on the country's poor trading performance. A strong dollar makes American goods more expensive and harder to sell on overseas markets, while inviting a flood of imports into this country. The United States is being transformed from a creditor into a debtor as a result of its mounting borrowings.

Economic analysts are predicting that the American foreign debt will grow to more than 100 billion U.S. dollars by the end of this year, making the country the world's leading debtor nation.

CSO: 4000/156

UNITED STATES

STATE DEPARTMENT SAYS SHULTZ, GROMYKO TO MEET

OW191908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1858 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Washington, 19 Mar (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz is planning to meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey A. Gromyko in mid-May in Vienna to review bilateral relations, the State Department announced Monday.

State Department spokesman, Edward P. Djerejian, said Shultz had accepted an Austrian invitation to attend the celebration in Vienna on 15 May to mark the 30th anniversary of the Austrian State Treaty, which ended the postwar occupation of Austria.

According to Austrian Embassy officials here, Gromyko has agreed in principle to attend the meeting. British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe and French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas have also planned to attend.

American officials said Shultz was planning to use the two-day visit to Vienna to meet Gromyko to review the U.S.-Soviet relations and discuss the possibility of a meeting later in the year between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the new Soviet leader.

U.S. officials said it was possible the Soviet new leader might agree to attend the 40th anniversary meeting of the UN General Assembly set for this fall in New York where he could meet with Reagan.

State Department officials said that in Vienna, the two foreign ministers would also have an opportunity to review the results of the first round of the arms control talks that resumed in Geneva last week and are expected to continue until about 23 April. In recent days, Moscow has stepped up its criticism of the U.S. refusal to negotiate curbs on the development of space defense weapons.

On Monday, the State Department again assailed the Soviet Union for its continued development of the SS-23 missile, which the United States says is barred by the 1979 strategic arms limitation agreement.

In an interview with DEFENSE WEEK published Monday, U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard N. Perle said that the SS-24s and SS-25s were both "close to deployment" in the Soviet Union.

CSO: 4000/156

UNITED STATES

SHULTZ DISCUSSES PROPOSED U.S.-USSR SUMMIT

OW190646 Beijing XINHUA in English 0632 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Washington, 18 Mar (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said yesterday that President Ronald Reagan's proposed summit meeting with new Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev is aimed "to review the bidding" on a broad range of issues between the two nuclear superpowers "and see where we may go from here."

On the ABC program "This Week With David Brinkley," Shultz said that he had "not really" had any reply to Reagan's proposal of a summit meeting. On the same television program, Stanislav M. Menshikov, an adviser to the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, said Reagan's letter "is being studied" and that a reply will be made "in due course."

Shultz said, "There has been implicitly quite a lot of preparation in the sense that the two sides have made their propositions quite clear on a very wide range of issues." At this moment, "at least the president believes, it would be worthwhile to review the bidding and see where we may go from here."

On the Geneva arms talks, Shultz expressed concern that public criticism of the American position on arms control by Moscow's chief negotiator Viktor Karpov might not bode well for the future of the meetings there.

Karpov has said that the U.S. position seems to indicate Washington wants to revise the agreed-upon agenda and "there is an impression that the American side would like to discuss at the talks not the question of insuring peaceful outer space, not to prohibit the deployment of offensive space weapons."

Shultz said, "If that kind of performance is to mean that the Soviets approach those negotiations as propaganda opportunities, then that does not bode very well for the negotiations." He added, "The negotiations should take place as a private diplomatic effort in which the rules of confidentiality they set up are observed."

Commenting on reports that the Soviet Union has sternly warned Pakistan about continued support of the Afghan resistance to a Soviet-backed government, Shultz said, "I think the Pakistanis will hold firm in their concern about what's going on in Afghanistan."

CSO: 4000/156

UNITED STATES

U.S. CONTINUES PRESSURE ON NEW ZEALAND STAND

OW200216 Beijing XINHUA in English 0207 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Washington, 19 Mar (XINHUA)—The United States continued to put pressure on New Zealand yesterday, indicating that it cannot ban U.S. nuclear warship from its ports and remain in ANZUS, the military alliance linking the United States, Australia and New Zealand.

Paul Wolfowitz, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Asian and Pacific affairs, testifying before the House Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, said that "a military alliance has little meaning without military cooperation.... New Zealand can't have it both ways."

Referring to New Zealand's decision last month to permit port visits only by those ships that, New Zealand can determine, are not nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered, Wolfowitz said, "We have only one navy—not one conventionally capable navy and one nuclear-capable navy; not one navy to accommodate one country's policy and another navy for the rest of the world."

But, Wolfowitz said that the United States is still working to find "a successful resolution." "I think we ought to keep at that for some considerable period of time," he added.

Wolfowitz and James A. Kelly, deputy assistant secretary of defense, expressed concern about the impact of New Zealand's decision on other allied governments pressured by anti-nuclear movements.

Kelly said, "Whatever the real or perceived risks of alliance defense cooperation, those risks are minimal compared to the dangers associated with a decay in the perceived will of Western nations to support one another."

Representative Stephen J. Solarz, chairman of the subcommittee, is drafting a resolution that calls on New Zealand to change its policy on U.S. ships. If the policy is not reversed, the draft says, Washington should consult with Australia about terminating the 34-year-old mutual defense treaty with New Zealand but maintaining it with Australia.

CSO: 4000/156

UNITES STATES

U.S. SHIFTING FROM NET CREDITOR TO NET DEBTOR

OW191141 Beijing XINHUA in English 1113 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Washington, 18 Mar (XINHUA)--The United States ran a record current account deficit of 101.6 billion dollars last year and will find itself a net debtor country sometime this year after having had a favorable balance of payments for 71 years.

Statistics revealed by the U.S. Commerce Department today show that import figures rose by 66.5 billion dollars in 1984 to a total of 327.8 billion dollars, while exports increased by only 20.1 billion dollars to 220.3 billion. During the year, net U.S. investment overseas dropped from 104 to 32 billion dollars.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said in a statement on the current account deficit that "the United States is shifting from a net creditor to a net debtor ... and it may have moved into the red this quarter."

According to Commerce Department figures, the last time the United States found itself a net debtor was in 1914, when it owed to foreign countries 3.7 billion dollars more than was owed to them.

Investment flows are an important factor in the current account evaluation, which covers merchandise and service trade. Earlier figures indicated that the U.S. merchandise trade deficit for 1984 was 123 billion dollars.

The United States has been running a merchandise trade deficit ever since 1975, but earnings from overseas investment were able to keep the country in the black. Despite a show of red ink in merchandise trade, for example, the United States had a surplus of 6.3 billion dollars in its current account in 1981. Since then, the country's trade situation has worsened drastically, with a significant deficit of 41.6 billion dollars in 1983.

Recently, a growing number of U.S. economists and businessmen have raised alarm over the issue of the trade deficit, which they believe is due in large part to the heavy blow of the strong dollar. The dollar has skyrocketed by 70 percent over the past 4 years, making U.S. exports dangerously dearer and foreign imports cheaper, they say.

The problem has given rise to an outcry of protectionist sentiments in the United States, especially in such key industries as steel, auto, machinery, agriculture and textiles.

But there are those who fear that trade protectionism is only self-defeating, believing instead that reducing the U.S. budget deficit will help bring the dollar down to a normal exchange rate and thereby improve the country's trade situation.

CSO: 4000/156

UNITED STATES

U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE APPROVES MX FUNDING

OW191050 Beijing XINHUA in English 0845 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Washington, 18 Mar (XINHUA)--Amid intensive lobbying by President Ronald Reagan and other officials, the Republican-led Senate Armed Services Committee voted 11-6 today to recommend freeing 1.5 billion dollars to build 21 additional MX missiles.

The Reagan administration stepped up its effort recently to rally support for the MX missile program by linking a successful outcome of the Geneva arms talks in large measure to the U.S. congressional votes on the weapons program.

Vice President George Bush, in a speech in Baltimore today, warned that "if congress pulls the rug out from under our negotiators in Geneva, the damage to our hopes for successful arms talks may be irreversible."

Committee Chairman Barry Goldwater, who had previously said he would oppose the MX, voted for it today.

"A vote against it would indicate a defeat for the president. That would be the dangerous thing, not the loss of the missile," he said.

Goldwater predicted an extremely close vote Tuesday when the full Senate decides whether to approve the next stage in Reagan's plan to add a total of 100 MXs to the nation's nuclear arsenal. Senate majority leader Robert Dole said that he was confident the MX program will be approved.

Despite today's defeat, MX opponents in the committee pledged a tough fight on the Senate floor Tuesday and again Thursday, when a second vote is scheduled.

Senator Paul Simon and Senator Mark Hatfield, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, introduced legislation calling for a mutual pause in the development of new nuclear weapons by both the United States and the Soviet Union while the Geneva talks are continuing.

According to White House aides, Reagan is calling senators who have not made up their minds. The president will travel to the capitol Tuesday for a lunch with Republican senators to urge them to support the MX missile program.

According to an Associated Press survey, 44 Senators favor the MX, with 43 opposed and 13 still undecided. If the Senate gives its approval, another dual set of votes is scheduled in the Democrat-controlled House next week.

CSO: 4000/156

UNITED STATES

REAGAN APPEALS TO SENATE ON MX 'NECESSITY'

OW200232 Beijing XINHUA in English 0224 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Washington, 19 Mar (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan, in a final appeal before the crucial vote on MX nuclear missiles this afternoon, said today that deployment of 100 peacekeeper missiles at this point "represents a simple necessity."

At a Senate Republican Policy Committee luncheon, Reagan said that the votes cast this week on the peacekeeper missiles "will bear directly on the outcome of the arms talks in Geneva and, hence, on the prospects for peace throughout the world."

He said that while the Soviet Union has deployed more than 600 MX-caliber missiles, the U.S. land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles are simply "out of date." He stressed his strong opposition to the idea of "putting a hold or limit on MX production."

Warning that if a "no" vote is cast by the Senate, Reagan said it will "gravely weaken our national defense; waste the billions already spent on the peacekeeper program; undercut our allies, who have already stood firm in accepting new Pershing and Cruise missiles; cripple the position of our negotiators in Geneva; and show the Soviets that, despite the progress our country has made, at a moment of historic importance, a majority in the Congress of the United States still lacks resolve."

The Republican-led Senate Armed Services Committee yesterday voted to recommend the freeing up of \$1.5 billion to build 21 additional MX missiles. This afternoon the senators will cast another round of votes, which may be so close that Vice President George Bush may have to cast the tie-breaking vote.

CSO: 4000/156

UNITED STATES

U.S. SENATE APPROVES FREEING FUNDS FOR MX

OW200744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Washington, 19 Mar (XINHUA)--The Republican-controlled Senate voted 55-45 this afternoon to free \$1.5 billion for the production of 21 long-range 10-warhead MX missiles in fiscal 1985. The vote is seen here as President Ronald Reagan's "first big congressional victory of 1985." Among the pro-MX votes were 45 Republicans and 10 Democrats. Voting no were 37 Democrats and 8 Republicans.

Just hours before the vote, Reagan talked to wavering Senate Republicans over lunch and said a defeat for the MX missile "would gravely weaken our national defenses."

Senate majority leader Robert Dole, just before the roll call of 100 Senators began, said that the favorable MX vote "is just what the negotiators (in Geneva) need ... to give them a shot in the arm."

There is a second MX vote in the Senate, possibly on Wednesday, but the real fight now shifts to the Democrat-led House, where a similar set of dual votes is set for next week. The first vote in each chamber is to authorize the money, held up since last year, and the second is to give the money to the Pentagon.

Just minutes after the vote, President Reagan applauded in a statement the Senate's vote as "a message of American resolve to the world." He said, the MX missiles "will strengthen our national security and our negotiating position at Geneva."

Facing the fight in the Democrat-led House, Reagan stressed, "it is critically important that the second Senate vote and next week's votes in the House reaffirm this demonstration of America's determination to achieve effective deterrence and significant nuclear arms reductions."

CSO: 4000/156

UNITED STATES

TELEVISION INDUSTRY FACES 'IMPENDING UPHEAVAL'

OW200955 Beijing XINHUA in English 0657 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Washington, 19 Mar (XINHUA)--The American Broadcasting Companies (ABC), one of the three major TV networks in the United States, will be sold to Capital Cities Communications Inc.

Capital Cities, a little-known but very profitable company in the business, will pay ABC \$3.5 billion according to an agreement announced yesterday.

The merger, if approved by both regulators and shareholders, will mark the first time that the ownership of one of the three U.S. networks will be transferred. It also represents the biggest acquisition outside the oil industry in corporate history in the United States.

The merger came only a week after a major change of ABC's top management to deal with the decline this season in its number of viewers to third and last place, behind the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) and the National Broadcasting Company (NBC). Analysts said ABC's stock was trading at much less than the value of its assets--a circumstance that always draws the attention of corporate raiders.

ABC had revenues last year of \$3.7 billion, more than three times those of its buyer. But the gap was much narrower when it came to earnings. ABC's profits were \$195.3 million, compared to 135.2 million at Capital Cities.

In addition, a sense of impending upheaval has been growing in the American TV industry since early this year, when conservative Senator Jesse Helms from North Carolina attacked the leading media organizations in the country for the so-called "liberal bias" in their news coverage and threatened to obtain control of CBS.

While ABC has been a topic of takeover gossip for months, CBS has been the main target of "fairness in media," a conservative group backed by Helms. The senator has launched a campaign to persuade 1 million investors of conservative political views to buy CBS stock.

NBC, the third major network, is also occasionally mentioned as a potential target for corporate hunters.

ABC, with its 214 affiliated stations across the United States, has been a major cultural force in the country.

The new merged company will be called Capital Cities-ABC Inc.

CSO: 4000/156

UNITED STATES

REAGAN, ALFONSIN DISCUSS LATIN AMERICAN PROBLEMS

OW200400 Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Washington, 19 Mar (XINHUA)--Visiting Argentine President Raul Alfonsin today urged the United States to adhere to international law while U.S. President Ronald Reagan called for efforts to stop the "communist threat" in Latin America.

The first Argentine President to visit the United States in 26 years, Alfonsin, who arrived here yesterday for a state visit, had talks with President Reagan at the White House this morning.

At the arrival ceremony, President Alfonsin said that the way to peace in Central America is through dialogue and respect for the principle of non-interference.

Alfonsin's remarks constituted a sharp contrast to what President Reagan said on Central America. Reagan said that "the free people of this hemisphere must not stand by and watch the communist tyranny imposed on Nicaragua spread to the free lands of the Americas."

Relations between the United States and Argentina have improved significantly since President Alfonsin came into office in December 1983. One senior Reagan administration official said the visit reflects "not only our common interest in the strengthening of democracy throughout the hemisphere but also a closer bilateral relationship."

During today's meeting between the two presidents, economic issues were high on the agenda. Argentina's foreign debt has reached \$40 billion, the third largest in the world. At today's welcoming ceremony, Reagan stressed democracy while Alfonsin said that the debt in his country and the \$400 billion debt in Latin America "conspires against the democratic systems."

He added that is "no doubt one of the big differences between our two countries."

"We are making the necessary adjustments to remove the obstacles of our economy. But we cannot make adjustments that will actually impose sacrifices on those who have less," said Alfonsin.

In his remarks Reagan told Alfonsin he appreciated the "severe economic problems that you inherited." He said "tough decisions" are required to bring about a healthy and robust economy. He pledged that the United States will assist Argentina.

Alfonsin, who had talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, will also meet other cabinet members of the Reagan administration. He will address a joint session of the U.S. Congress tomorrow (Wednesday). After his visit here in Washington, he will visit New York, Chicago, Albuquerque, Houston, Texas before returning home on 25 March.

CSO: 4000/156

NORTHEAST ASIA

HIROSHIMA RALLY APPEALS TO U.S.-USSR FOR BAN

OW211926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1917 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Hiroshima, Japan, 21 Mar (XINHUA)--Over 50,000 people from Hiroshima and other parts of Japan attending an anti-nuclear gathering here this afternoon called on Moscow and Washington to destroy their nuclear weapons.

The activity was organized by the Hiroshima regional branch of the General Council of Trade Union of Japan. A report adopted at a mass rally says that "1985 is the 40th anniversary of atomic bombing on Hiroshima. Mankind is again confronted with the danger of local and full-scale nuclear war, which has been further increased by the intensified rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union."

The report urges the Japanese people to unite with the people throughout the world to work for a complete prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons in order to save billions of people from falling victim to nuclear disaster.

The rally in an open letter to the Soviet and American leaders asked them to undertake not to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries, stop research and freeze the deployment of all nuclear weapons and nuclear strategic vehicles both on earth and in space. It also urged them to reach an agreement on overall ban of nuclear weapons.

A letter of appeal from the rally to all governments and peoples of the world calls for every possible effort by the Japanese and other peoples, regardless of their beliefs and nationalities, to stop the outbreak of a nuclear war.

CSO: 4000/160

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SHIJIE ZHISHI ON CAMBODIAN WAR SITUATION

HK221138 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 6, 16 Mar 85 pp 2-3

[Article by Yang Xuechun [2799 1331 4738]; "Taking a Look at the Cambodian Battlefields"]

[Text] The Vietnamese invasion forces' seventh dry season offensive against the Democratic Kampuchean forces started last November and is still going on. The Vietnamese forces have concentrated their attacks on the Thai-Cambodian border, with Phnom Malai as their main target. Based on various reports, one can see that the Vietnamese, in launching the current offensive, want to achieve the following three major aims: First, to uproot the principle military bases and wipe out the main forces of Democratic Kampuchea; second, to effect their conspiracy of splitting the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government; and third, to impair the prestige of Democratic Kampuchea in the world. Now, as a result of nearly 4 months of fighting, the Le Duan clique has been dragged deeper into a predicament.

Militarily speaking, although the Vietnamese troops have seized the Ampil Camp and other camps of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front led by Premier Son Sann, as well as the Phum Thmei Village in the Phnom Malai mountainous area and some surrounding areas controlled by the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, this by no means serves as evidence of the so-called "victory" claimed by the Le Duan clique. One will see the war pattern if one just reviews the situation on the Cambodian battlefields in the past few years. The Vietnamese troops usually seize some Democratic Kampuchean camps in the dry season every year; but the Democratic Kampuchean forces will recover all the camps lost as soon as the rainy season comes. This pattern has been repeated many times. To the Le Duan clique, each offensive has always turned out to be a dream which brings nothing but heavy casualties. But, having stood the test in long-term warfare, the three factions of the Democratic Kampuchean resistance have now grown into a strong force with 80,000-90,000 fighters who hit out everywhere on the vast territory of the motherland. The current offensive by the Vietnamese has lasted longer and has mobilized more troops than all the previous offensives. Apart from tanks, cannons, and other heavy conventional arms, the Vietnamese have even used cyanic acid chemical weapons. The unprecedented scale of the current offensive has proved that the Democratic Kampuchean forces are now more powerful. And certainly, the current offensive will not result in any outcome substantially different from those of the

previous offensives. A most important point is that the main force of the Democratic Kampuchean troops remains intact, although they have given up some camps. With troops and arms preserved and the correct strategy and tactics upheld, the resistance force will never be uprooted! It is out of its ignorance of the history of modern warfare or its need to deceive the Vietnamese people and world media that the Le Duan clique pretends to celebrate its "victory."

According to news reports, the Democratic Kampuchean retreat from Phnom Malai was definitely a well-planned operation. Although the enemy were approaching nearer and nearer, Prince Sihanouk, at Phum Thmei Village, heavily guarded by the National Army, still presided over a ceremony to accept the credentials of diplomatic envoys [from] Korea, Bangladesh, Senegal, and Mauritania on 9 February, 6 days before the retreat. After that the National Army carried out brilliant rear-guard actions, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy. Then the fighters, divided into small groups, retreated into the jungles, bringing along with them weapons, provisions, and other supplies, as well as herds of elephants, known as "boats in the mountains" on 15 February, the found nothing but evacuated camps and deserted thatched shacks!

One thing that places the Le Duan clique on tenderhooks is that the National Army, after overcoming all difficulties, continue to carry out guerrilla warfare dauntlessly in the Phnom Malai region despite difficult conditions. As the Vietnamese have sent their troops to the Thai-Cambodian border, the Democratic Kampuchean Army also set off from jungles and the border to hit out at the enemy on the plains in the interior of the country. At present the National Army has already cut off all land and water transport lines to areas around Tonle Sap. Railway transport between Phnom Penh and Battambang has been completely suspended and many sections of the highways and rivers leading to the two cities are now under the control of the National Army. The National Army has even moved as far as to some location 7 kilometers to the west of the Pochentong Airport in Phnom Penh and the railway station and ferry 30 kilometers to the northwest of the capital, forcing the Heng Samrin regime to impose a curfew in Phnom Penh and many other cities. The National Army and guerrillas are constantly making raids on the enemy in the northwestern provinces of Battambang and Sian Reap, the western province of Pursat, the southwestern province of Koh Kong, the central provinces of Kompong Chaang and Kompong Thom, and even the eastern province of Kompong Cham bordering Vietnam. The troops of the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces have spread all over the country, and the Le Duan clique is hard put to cope with the situation. Furthermore, the rainy season, which will come in 2 months, will render the Vietnamese mechanized units immobile and vulnerable to attack, as now they must maintain a supply line even longer than that [of] last year.

On the other hand, the Vietnamese plot to split the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government by capturing several small places is merely a pure fond dream. Prince Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Khieu Samphan attended a Democratic Kampuchean cabinet meeting on 3 February. The communique issued after the meeting reflects the unity of the three Democratic Kampuchean factions in stepping up their struggle against the enemy. In the Ampil Camp battle and the Phnom Malai campaign, the troops led by Son Sann and the National Army

closely cooperated with each other, supported each other, and fought the enemy in unison. For about 4 months after the current offensive began, the Le Duan clique deliberately refrained from attacking Prince Sihanouk's Tatum Camp. In vain hopes of sowing dissension between the different Democratic Kampuchean factions, the Vietnamese made offers again and again, treacherously declaring that Sihanouk could "possibly play a political role" in the Cambodian puppet government "or even hold the post of head of state." In response to this offer, Prince Sihanouk pointed out: "Hanoi is very cunning in its attempt [to] make the different factions of the coalition government distrust each other." The Bangkok NATION REVIEW newspaper reported on 21 February: "In view of the current situation that Vietnam is launching the fiercest dry season offensive and stepping up its effort to cripple the relations between them," "the three factions of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government have unanimously agreed to set up a permanent organization to strengthen political coordination between them and to implement the coalition government's resolutions." This is a very clear expression of the three Democratic Kampuchean factions' determination to resist the Vietnamese aggressor in unison and a definite response to the Le Duan Clique's plot to divide and demoralize the Democratic Kampuchean forces.

The Le Duan clique thought that the capture of Phnom Malai would impair the prestige of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government and minimize international support for the government. However, things have gone contrary to its wishes. On 11 February, the ASEAN foreign ministerial meeting issued a joint statement, openly calling on the international community to provide more political as well as military support for Democratic Kampuchea. The special committee of the UN International Conference on the Cambodian Issue made a statement on 15 February, condemning Vietnam for "its military operations against Cambodian camps in the Thai-Cambodian border areas and its military incursions into Thailand." The Thai Government went further to repeatedly warn Vietnam that Thailand would not sit idly by and remain indifferent to the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, since Vietnam's acts had infringed upon Thailand's interests. Facts have fully exposed the sinister and hypocritical character of Vietnam, which has launched the current military offensive against Democratic Kampuchea while trying to convince others of its intention of seeking a "political settlement." Democratic Kampuchea, which has been keeping up resistance to Vietnam, is gaining more and more extensive support from the international community, while the Le Duan clique, which persists in its aggressive and expansionist policy, is becoming more and more isolated in the world.

CSO: 4005/698

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SIHANOUK REMARKS ON BATTLE IN CAMBODIA

OW131721 Beijing XINHUA in English 1715 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Bangkok, 13 Mar (XINHUA)--Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, declared in Thailand's Sarin Province today that the battle inside Kampuchea would prove to be the decisive battle for the destiny of his country.

This was Sihanouk's first appearance before the local press since he returned here from a visit to Australia a week ago.

Although Ta Tum fell to the Vietnamese, he said, 5,000 nationalist fighters are still fighting inside Kampuchea. "So far, we have lost only a few troops, but in comparison, the Vietnamese have lost 10 times the number we lost."

"We will not give up our fighting as we do not want to be slaves of the Vietnamese," Sihanouk added.

He rejected a Vietnamese formula for an election in Kampuchea, saying it is a trick to impose the Heng Samrin regime on the Kampuchean people.

"The Vietnamese are dishonest and arrogant. What they want is for us to join them in the Heng Samrin regime. What we should do is to ask our people about self-determination, not to impose any regime on them. Let the people decide for themselves," Sihanouk said.

CSO: 4000/154

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI COMMANDER WARNS SRV AGAINST NEW INVASION

OW171003 Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] Bangkok, 16 Mar (XINHUA)--A top Thai military officer warned here yesterday that if the Vietnamese deliberately invaded Thailand, Thai troops would cross the border into Kampuchea to attack the Vietnamese.

Thianchai Sirisamphan, deputy commander-in-chief of the Thai Army, told local reporters that "from now on we will not merely be on the defensive. If we are invaded, we cannot just sit back and do nothing. We will adopt the best defensive tactic--which is to be on the offensive."

The army general made this statement in his capacity as the acting army commander-in-chief. Army Commander-in-Chief Athit Kamlang-ek is now on a visit to France. Thianchai yesterday inspected Surin Province which was the scene of Vietnamese incursions and bloody fighting between Thai and Vietnamese forces from 5 to 11 March. General Thianchai noted that Vietnamese forces had deliberately violated Thai territory and Thai forces had always been on the defensive. "We cannot afford to be provoked. We cannot afford to be a sitting duck to be harassed all the time," he said.

He disclosed that about 30,000 Vietnamese troops were massing near the Thai border opposite Ubon Ratchathani, Sisaket, Surin and Buriram. This indicated that the Vietnamese might carry out new border thrusts in Surin and elsewhere to attack Kampuchean resistance forces and Thai military positions, he added.

He confirmed that Vietnamese troops had already withdrawn from hills 361, 400 and 424 in Buachet sub-district of Surin Province.

He also disclosed that Vietnamese gunners had fired over 6,000 artillery shells on the Kampuchean resistance forces and Thai positions in the battle for Ta Tum, former headquarters of the nationalist Sihanoukian Army (ANS) in Kampuchea's Oddar Meachey Province bordering Thailand's Surin Province, which lasted 7 days beginning 5 March.

CSO: 4000/154

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI MINISTER SAYS SRV INCURSIONS 'INTENTIONAL'

OW180923 Beijing XINHUA in English 0904 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Bangkok, 18 Mar (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday bitterly refuted an allegation by Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong that the latest Vietnamese incursions into Thailand were "unintentional" and caused by the lack of clarity of the demarcation on the maps being used. He told local reporters yesterday that when the Vietnamese troops "attacked Thailand, it was a direct strike at our forces. They fired artillery at us, and they climbed cliffs to get at us."

He made these remarks in response to Pham Van Dong's message hand-carried to Thai foreign minister by Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja who made a brief stopover here yesterday after visiting Hanoi.

Sitthi said: "If they (the Vietnamese) are not intentional, then why were 27 Thai soldiers killed and over 100 wounded with the Vietnamese themselves sustaining over 1,000 killed?" Captured Vietnamese soldiers also had admitted that they were ordered to attack Thai forces inside Thailand, he added.

As for demarcation, Sitthi went on to say, "They were talking about the border between Thailand and a country that does not belong to them because there is no common border between Thailand and Vietnam."

However, he noted, Phan Van Dong's message was interesting because "at least it showed that there were incursions, even though they denied that they were intentional."

CSO: 4000/154

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

KHIEU SAMPHAN SAYS SRV TO WITHDRAW TROOPS

OW232034 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Mar (XINHUA)--Hanoi will eventually withdraw its troops from Kampuchea because it cannot continue indefinitely to bear the burden of war, said Khieu Samphan, visiting vice president of Democratic Kampuchea.

In an interview yesterday with Radio Belgrade, the vice president said Vietnam has lost its prestige because of the war.

He said there is now a higher level of mutual confidence between the three coalition partners in the Democratic Kampuchea Government since "the joint struggle against a common enemy brings about better mutual understanding."

The sole aim of the struggle, he stressed, is "a political solution to the Kampuchean problem based on Un resolutions" which demand the withdrawal of all foreign troops.

He expressed confidence that "all countries which have so far supported Kampuchea will continue to do so as its struggle is for the right of a people to its independence and national dignity, against the law of force, and for the victory of the sacred principles of nonalignment."

He thanked Yugoslavia for its "constant and resolute support."

CSO: 4000/159

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BEIJING RADIO ON THAI ARMY ACTIONS AGAINST SRV

OW240144 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia and South Pacific 0900 GMT
23 Mar 85

["Commentary" by station commentator (Ya Ming): "The Thai Army Fought Well"]

[Text] On 5 March, while launching an offensive against the Sihanouk resistance forces' Ta Tum position, the Vietnamese forces engaged in invading Cambodia went so far as to send approximately 1,000 troops to forcibly enter Thailand's territory. Covered by aircraft and artillery, the Thai Army dealt a head-on, telling blow to the aggressors, killing 60 Vietnamese troops. The Thai Army fought well. It defended its country's sovereignty and pride and deflated the arrogance of the Vietnamese aggressors, thereby giving an inspiration to the Cambodian resistance forces that are fighting a bloody battle against Vietnam.

Thailand is a sovereign state. For its own security and the advocacy of international justice, it has joined the ASEAN nations and other justice-upholding nations in resolutely supporting the Cambodian resistance forces and demanded Vietnam's withdrawal of all its troops from Cambodia. Thailand's adoption of such a stand was completely correct and indisputable, and it was welcomed and supported by all peace-loving countries in the world. However, cherishing a hatred for Thailand to the very marrow of their bones, the Vietnamese authorities have constantly carried out bombardments on Thailand's villages and intrusions into Thailand's territory. This time, the Vietnamese forces flagrantly sent approximately 1,000 troops to intrude into Thailand's territory and killed, or wounded, many people living in the border area.

The aggressive activities of the Vietnamese forces, in disregard of other country's sovereignty, have aroused strong indignation of international public opinion. In order to maintain peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the international society will continue to keep the pressure on Vietnam and strengthen the support in all fields for the just struggle of all the resistance forces against Vietnam in Cambodia, in order to force Vietnam to carry out the United Nations' resolution and withdraw all its troops from Cambodia.

CSO: 4000/159

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI OFFICER SAYS 500 SRV SOLDIERS KILLED

OW221612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1454 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Bangkok, 22 Mar (XINHUA)--The bodies of more than 500 Vietnamese soldiers killed in recent incursions into Thailand have been found in the northeastern provinces of Surin and Si Saket, the local press today quoted a senior Thai officer as saying.

Colonel Phichai Siripaibul, who is responsible for the security of the second army region, told reporters yesterday that Thai air strikes had caused heavy casualties to the Vietnamese.

In recent clashes with intruding Vietnamese troops in the northeastern provinces, 21 Thai soldiers were killed and 97 wounded, he said.

Supreme Commander of the Thai Armed Forces General Athit Kamlang Ek yesterday said that Thailand had given Vietnam a big lesson by fending off the incursions.

He stressed that Vietnam could not repeatedly excuse the border incursions as having been "accidents." "Our patience is running thin and there might also be accidents from the Thai side if the Vietnamese keep using the same excuse," he said, adding that Thai soldiers had the capability of attacking Vietnamese troops inside Kampuchea.

CSO: 4000/159

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

DKNA TO HELP RESISTANCE MOVE DEEP INTO CAMBODIA

OW240816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Text] Bangkok, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--The Democratic Kampuchean National Army (DKNA) will help Sihanouk-led and Son Sann-led resistance forces move deeper into the interior of Kampuchea to wage guerrilla warfare against the Vietnamese, it was reported here today.

This was a decision made at a recent meeting of leaders of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, including Vice President Khieu Samphan, Prime Minister Son Sann, and high-ranking military officers of the Nationalist Sihanoukian Army, according to informed sources quoted by the local English newspaper THE NATION REVIEW.

The decision was necessitated by intensified Vietnamese military drives against Kampuchean resistance forces along the Kampuchean-Thai border. It also arose from the need of the resistance forces to increase their military activities in the interior, the newspaper stated.

"The three parties agreed that first and foremost, they must establish practical cooperation on a firm basis, particularly on the battlefield," the newspaper reported.

The tripartite coalition of Democratic Kampuchea has three military wings, namely, the DKNA led by Khieu Samphan, the Khmer People's National Armed Forces (KPNAF) led by Son Sann and the Nationalist Sihanoukian Army (ANS) led by Norodom Sihanouk.

CSO: 4000/159

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAILAND'S PREM ON VIETNAMESE INCURSIONS

OW231332 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] Bangkok, 23 Mar (XINHUA)--Thailand's counterattack is just and shall be continued in order to protect the country's resources and sovereignty, local press today quoted Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon as saying during an inspection of a front-line unit in Surin Province yesterday.

After highlighting the increased Vietnamese incursions into Thailand this year both in frequencies and in number of troops involved, Prem stressed that this deliberate Vietnamese military operation is intolerable and calls for energetic counterattack.

"Vietnam has repeatedly denied that it pursues a policy of invasion toward Thailand. Yet, judging from the result of the battle, Vietnamese troops obviously intruded into the Thai territory, we have sufficient evidence to support this," Prem said.

"Vietnam's behaviour clearly demonstrated that it does not pursue a policy of safeguarding peace of the region," the prime minister added.

Asked what would be Thailand's reaction if Vietnam takes tough military action against it, Prem said, "To safeguard our sovereignty, any action and measure is justified and should not be subject to criticism."

Answering the question whether Thai troops would enter Kampuchea territory to counterattack the enemies in case of a Vietnamese invasion of Thailand, Prem said, "The actions to safeguard sovereignty could possibly include this."

Meanwhile, Supreme Commander of Thai Armed Forces General Athit Kamlang-ek yesterday inspected the military manoeuvre of the first army in the central provinces of Lop Buri, Sing Buri, Chainat and Ang Thong. The manoeuvre included air counterattack by the airforce, infantry reinforcement and transfer of refugees.

CSO: 4000/159

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PRC VISA OFFICE IN HONG KONG HOLDS RECEPTION FOR NEW DIRECTOR

HK160746 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 1128 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Hong Kong, 14 Mar (XINHUA)--This evening, the visa office of the PRC Foreign Ministry in Hong Kong held a reception for the arrival of its new director, Chen Shiwei [7115 1102 1014] at the office which is located at 26 Harbor Road. More than 300 people from all circles attended the reception.

Xu Jiatao, director of the XINHUA Hong Kong Branch, and Li Chuwen, Zheng Hua, Qi Feng, and Chen Bojian, his deputies; Jiang Wengui, director of the Hong Kong and Macao management office of the Bank of China; Zhang Jianhua, vice chairman of the China Resources (Holding) Company Limited; Wang Guangying, chairman of the China Everbright Group; and other responsible persons from China's institutions in Hong Kong attended the reception.

Margolis, deputy political adviser, and Curle, director of the Protocol Division of the Hong Kong Government, were invited to the reception.

Foreign commissioners, consuls, and commercial counsellors were also invited to the reception.

Celebrities from all circles were invited to the reception, including Huo Yingdong, Wang Kuancheng, Li Zisong, Fang Shangui, Chen Hong, An Zijie, Bao Yugang, Feng Bingfen, Tang Bingda, Qiu Degen, Bao Yuxing, Liao Yiyuan, Shi Hui, Li Xiawen, and Huang Jianli.

The reception was held in an atmosphere full of amiability and warmth.

Chen Shiwei arrived in Hong Kong on 26 February.

CSO: 4000/154

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

TA TUM BATTLE CASUALTIES--Bangkok, 13 Mar (XINHUA)--About 1,500 Vietnamese soldiers were killed in the 1-week battle for Ta Tum, the former headquarters of the Nationalist Sihanoukian Army (ANS) in Oddar Meanchey Province in northwestern Kampuchea. This was revealed by Norodom Ranariddh, personal representative of Norodom Sihanouk, yesterday in Surin Province to the local newspaper BANGKOK POST. He admitted that Ta Tum had been overrun by the Vietnamese whereas the ANS forces were still active in the Kampuchean hinterland and making troubles for the Vietnamese. He also disclosed that about 6 months ago, the ANS command had instructed ANS fighters to establish four mobile bases inside Kampuchea. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 13 Mar 85]

INDONESIAN OFFICIAL IN VIETNAM--Beijing, 17 Mar (XINHUA)--Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja ended a 4-day visit to Vietnam today, according to news reaching here. The minister told reporters today during a brief stopover in Bangkok on his way home that during his visit to the country, he discussed with Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach bilateral relations and American servicemen missing in action, an issue he raised at the request of the United States. On the Kampuchean problem, he said progress had been made in talks in Hanoi. But he declined to give details on this matter. Mokhtar, who arrived in Hanoi on 14 March, had postponed his trip to Vietnam twice because of Hanoi's dry season offensive against Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces and its intrusion into Thailand. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1859 GMT 17 Mar 85]

VIETNAMESE TROOPS RETREAT--Bangkok, 16 Mar (XINHUA)--Vietnamese troops have started to pull back from Ta Tum, former headquarters of the National Sihanoukian Army (ANS), the BANGKOK POST reported today. Ta Tum, also known as Green Hill, is located in Oddar Meanchey Province in northwestern Kampuchea. It has been subjected to fierce attacks by Vietnamese troops between 5 and 11 March. ANS fighters fought a week-long hard battle there before retreating to other positions. An informed source was quoted by the newspaper as saying that most of the Vietnamese troops from the 302d and 75th divisions were leaving the area. Some of the heavy guns used to pound Ta Tum and the Thai border had been taken away from the border area. However, the source added, "Inside the camp, there are still a few Vietnamese units left in order to control the territory." [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 16 Mar 85]

PUTONGHUA SEMINAR--Hong Kong, 19 Mar (XINHUA)--Researchers and teachers of common spoken Chinese (also known as putonghua or mandarin) from many countries and regions will gather here for a seminar in early May. An official of the Hong Kong Society for the Chinese Language said today that the purpose of the five-day seminar was to enable putonghua experts to meet and compare standards and teaching methods. Hong Kong experts will be joined by participants from the Chinese mainland, Taiwan, Singapore, Malaysia and the United States. Many putonghua training centers have opened here in recent years in response to the growing demand from both local people and foreigners. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1141 GMT 19 Mar 85]

PAKISTAN PROTESTS INTRUSION--Islamabad, 19 Mar (XINHUA)--Pakistan today lodged a strong protest with the Kabul regime against its continued violation of Pakistan's airspace. An official statement released here today said that four Afghan aircraft intruded into Pakistan's airspace yesterday, dropping nine bombs and firing a few rockets 1 kilometer south of Arandu in Chitral Region, North-west Frontier Province. No damage or casualties had been reported. This has been the fifth attack on Pakistan by Kabul aircraft since last week. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 19 Mar 85]

AUSTRALIAN TV COOPERATION--Beijing, 18 Mar (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin today welcomed an Australian news corporation to collaborate with China in broadcasting, television and other fields. Meeting chief executive Keith Rupert Murdoch of the Murdoch News Corporation Limited this afternoon, Yao said broadcasting and television is a new sphere for the two countries' cooperation. "It is my hope that there will be a long-term collaboration in these fields," he said. Murdoch said he would try his best to make such cooperation fruitful. The Australian visitors arrived here on 16 March as guests of the Ministry of Trade and TV. Wen Lengxi, minister of the host ministry, gave a dinner for them yesterday evening. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1434 GMT 18 Mar 85]

DK ARMY ATTACKS VIETNAMESE--Beijing, 20 Mar (XINHUA)--Democratic Kampuchean National Army units mounted attacks on the Vietnamese strongholds in northern and northwestern parts of Phnom Penh on 9 and 14 March, killing 33 soldiers and wounding 29, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today. During the attacks, the report said, they also destroyed a 100 horsepower motorboat, a Vietnamese office, and a warehouse, capturing some weapons. Another report said that on 13 March, the national army units attacked the county office of Bakan, Pursat Province, destroying six dwelling houses of the Vietnamese military advisors and public security officers, and killing 25 people. On 15 March they liberated ten villages belonging to Stung Treng town, Kompong Cham Province. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 20 Mar 85]

DK FORCES LIBERATE 13 VILLAGES--Beijing, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--Democratic Kampuchean National Army units have liberated 13 villages at Muk Kompul District, Kandal Province, about 20 kilometers north of Phnom Penh, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today. During the fighting on 18 March, the report said, the National Army captured 12 Vietnamese administrative offices, killing or wounding 15 Vietnamese troops. On 16 and 19 March, the Democratic Kampuchean Forces attacked Vietnamese troops at Samlot District, Battambang Province, destroying two vehicles and annihilating 108 enemy soldiers. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 24 Mar 85 OW]

U.S., PHILIPPINES JOINT EXERCISES--Manila, 28 Mar (XINHUA)--The Philippines and the United States will conduct a 12-day joint war maneuver from April 29 at Dingalan Bay in Aurora, northeast Philippines, the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY reported today. The yearly routine exercises, dubbed as "Balikatan 85", will be participated by 1,200 officers and men from Philippine Armed Forces and 4,000 U.S. troops. The objective of the exercises is to improve and expand the capability to resist external armed attacks in line with the mutual defense treaty signed in August, 1951, the report said. The mock war will be highlighted by an amphibious landing of marines on the sandy beaches of Dingalan Bay. Like the previous exercises, U.S. jet fighters will launch mock aerial attacks and provide the ground units with air support. This will be preceded by a simulated artillery bombardment by U.S. Navy gunboats from the Seventh Fleet to "soften enemy forces" along the coastline before a beach-head landing by the marines. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1444 GMT 28 Mar 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/166

15 April 1985

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

PRC-AIDED MAURITANIAN PORT--Nouakchott, 17 (XINHUA)--Mauritanian head of state Maayouia Ould Sidahmed Taya today inspected a China-aided port here now under construction and visited a Chinese freighter vessel anchored there. The construction of the port, named the "Friendship Port," was started in 1979, scheduled for completion in 1987. A leading Chinese technician briefed Taya on the progress of the construction. The Mauritanian leader highly praised the achievements made by the workers and technicians of both countries. Taya was accompanied during the inspection tour by Mohamed Lemine n'Diayane, minister of equipment and transport, M. Ahmed O. Ghnahalla, minister of information, post and telecommunications, and Sun Hao, Chinese ambassador to Mauritania. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 18 Mar 85]

CSO: 4000/157

WESTERN EUROPE

UK GOVERNMENT PRESENTS BUDGET STATEMENT

OW200948 Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] London, 19 Mar (XINHUA)--British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, today reaffirmed his government's commitment to its financial strategy designed to bring down the rate of inflation and pledged to fight unemployment through tax reforms.

In his budget statement presented to parliament this afternoon, Lawson described 1984 as "a year of steady growth and low inflation" and announced that during 1984, inflation remained at around 5 percent and output grew by 2.5 percent with investments up by 6.5 percent and non-oil exports by 9 percent.

Lawson estimated that the year-long coal strike had reduced the level of national output by over 1.25 percent and tipped the balance of payments unfavorably by some 4 billion pounds (about 4.4 billion U.S. dollars).

Lawson forecasted a fifth successive year of steady growth with output in 1985 to rise further by 3.5 percent. Inflation may edge up to 6 percent by the middle of the year, but should then fall back to 5 percent by the time the year finishes, he said.

The 1985-1986 budget sets total general government receipts at 150.1 billion pounds sterling (about 1.6 billion U.S. dollars), while the general government expenditure stands at 159.5 billion pounds (about 1.7 billion dollars). The figure required for public sector borrowing for the coming year, 1985-1986, will be set at 7.1 billion pounds (about 7.8 billion dollars), equivalent to 2 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

He told member of parliament that he intended to take measures on a number of fronts, including tax cuts and tax reforms, to create more jobs.

Chastened by the fall in the pound over the past year, the chancellor announced an only 750 million pound (820 million dollars) tax cut, compared with the 1.5 billion pounds (1.6 billion dollars) indicated last autumn. Among other things, he announced that basic personal tax allowances were raised by 10 percent, twice that required to compensate for inflation, and personal income tax thresholds raised.

He also announced sweeping changes in the national insurance system to reduce the cost of employing lower-paid workers.

The budget, which financial analysts said was neutral, was given a restrained welcome tonight by Tory parliament members, but was outwardly criticised by the opposition parties. They claimed the measures have done nothing to arrest or reverse the economic decline and will lead to continued and even higher levels of unemployment which now stands at a record 3.147 million or 13 percent of the country's workforce.

The debate on the new budget will go on in the House of Commons tomorrow.

CSO: 4000/157

WESTERN EUROPE

GENSCHER CONCERNED OVER EUROPEAN SECURITY

OW191858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Bonn, 19 Mar (XINHUA)--Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher has expressed his concern about European security following the change of strategy stemming from the development of U.S. star wars program.

In an article circulated among foreign diplomatic missions here yesterday, Genscher said that if the West switches its strategy of deterrence to dependence on an anti-missile system in space European security will be threatened by the Soviet superiority in conventional arms.

"So long as there is no better strategy to prevent war, the strategy of flexible reaction should remain," he said.

The article, entitled "A New Chapter in East-West Relations," is viewed here as a new elaboration of the country's foreign policy after the resumption of U.S.-Soviet talks on arms control and the change of Soviet leader.

Genscher noted that the security of the United States and Europe should not be separated when the United States is protected by the anti-missile system.

"No war should be allowed to start in Europe because the disasters brought to the European people by a conventional war at the current technological level will be much greater than those created by World War II," he warned.

He said that the change of U.S. strategy should not result in an instability within the Western alliance, adding that it is important to maintain complete integration of the alliance's strategy.

The foreign minister said that his country will continue to consultation with the United States over the issue of space anti-missile system.

Referring to the U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks, Genscher said the negotiations, which are related to the fundamental security interest of the European people, should not exclude the European people. European countries should support the disarmament process by building up mutual trust, he added.

Genscher expressed his hope that U.S. President Ronald Reagan would meet the new Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, this year.

WESTERN EUROPE

XINHUA CITES FRANCE'S DUMAS ON EAST-WEST TIES

OW211804 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Helsinki, 21 Mar (XINHUA)--French Minister of External Relations Roland Dumas has told the HELSINKI NEWS that France supports the development of East-West relations and that it will continue to work for the relaxation of tension in Europe.

In an interview given before his departure from France, Dumas said that France "especially hopes" to develop economic and cultural relations with Eastern European countries.

The minister, who will arrive in Finland this afternoon at the invitation of his Finnish counterpart Paavo Vaeyrynen for a two-day official visit, said that France is happy about the resumed Geneva talks between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

But peace is not only the business of the U.S. and the Soviet Union, Dumas said, no matter how strong they are. The international community should play its role, he added.

France hopes that multilateral meetings such as Geneva arms talks and Stockholm arms talks will make progress.

Dumas said that all European countries, no matter big or small, neutral or aligned, should play a role in European affairs.

CSO: 4000/160

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

BELGIAN GOVERNMENT--Brussels, 20 Mar (XINHUA)--The Belgian Government headed by Prime Minister Wilfried Martens won a parliamentary confidence vote early today by 116-93 with one abstention on its decision last week to accept installation of 48 U.S. cruise missiles on its territory under a 1979 NATO plan. The Martens government will thus continue to lead the country at least until the general election in December. Martens presented last Friday a document on the installation of the missiles and on budgetary and fiscal policy to the parliament for the 2-day debate. It is reported that the first batch of 16 U.S. cruise missiles were already installed on a military base at Florennes in southern Belgium. The majority of the parliament also agreed to support the government's budgetary and fiscal policy. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0841 GMT 20 Mar 85]

CSO: 4000/157

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

LU XUN BOOK IN SFRY--Belgrade, 19 Mar (XINHUA)--"A Brief History of Chinese Fiction" by late famous Chinese writer Lu Xun was published here today in the Serbo-Croat language. Sveta Lukic, well-known Yugoslav literary critic and a Lu Xun specialist, told a publication party hosted by the Rad Publishing House for the event that Lu Xun, an extraordinary philosopher and man of letters in modern Chinese history, had introduced European culture into China and combined it with the Chinese tradition. The Yugoslav critic described "A Brief History of Chinese Fiction" as a textbook in the study of Chinese fiction and literature. Since World War II, Lukic said, more than 20 works by Lu Xun have been published in Yugoslavia. Jelena Stakic, translator of "A Brief History of Chinese Fiction," told reporters that this was the first time she translated Chinese books and she "began to know a strange but rich and colorful culture." She expressed her willingness to translate more Chinese books or works on China. Among those present at the meeting were Mijat Sukovic, vice-president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, and Xie Li, Chinese ambassador to Yugoslavia. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0653 GMT 20 Mar 85]

LCY MEMBERSHIP DOUBLES--Belgrade, 19 Mar (XINHUA)--The membership of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] has doubled over the last 10 years, reaching a total of 2,188,900, according to a report from TANJUG, the Yugoslavian News Agency. The report said that the average age of league members is 37, with 27 percent being under 27 years of age. Workers account for about one-third, while women constitute 26.7 percent. A majority of the league members have received middle-level and advanced education. The year 1980, the year President Josip Tito passed away, saw 200,000 join the league, the report said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0647 GMT 20 Mar 85]

CSSR ECONOMIC OFFENDERS--Prague, 19 Mar (XINHUA)--More than 13,000 economic criminal cases have been cracked during the past year by public security officers in this country, according to a report of Ceskslovenska Tiskova Kancelar (CTK). The offenses, totaling more than 150 million koruna (about 6.45 koruna equivalent to one U.S. dollar), involved speculation and profiteering, bribery, smuggling, swindling, stealing, and disposal of stolen goods. The public security organs and departments concerned, according to CTK, are now taking effective measures to crack down on more economic criminal offenders in order to promote national prosperity. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 20 Mar 85]

SFRY OFFICIAL'S ASIAN TOUR--Belgrade, 19 Mar (XINHUA)--President of the Federal Executive Council Milka Planinc returned here today, ending her 9-day Asian tour. During her visit to Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and India, the Yugoslav leader exchanged views with leaders in each country on bilateral cooperation and international political and economic problems. She stressed stepping up activities of the nonaligned countries. According to a high-ranking official of the premier's entourage, Planinc expressed concern at some of the sources of war presently endangering world peace during her talks with the leaders of the four countries. To a large extent, Yugoslavia concurs with the four countries on most major issues. Yugoslavia takes the same stand as Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand of the ASEAN on the Kampuchean crisis. They maintain that only on the basis of the principles of the U.N. charter bolstered by a policy of peaceful coexistence, can the Kampuchean issue be settled through political means, and oppose any interference and aggression toward that country. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0641 GMT 20 Mar 85]

GDR INFANT MORTALITY--Berlin, 19 Mar (XINHUA)--The infant death rate in the German Democratic Republic (GDR) fell from 12.3 per thousand in 1981 to 10 per thousand last year, according to reports here. Infant mortality after World War II was as high as in the GDR 72.2 per thousand. This remarkable progress has been largely achieved through effective medical measures promoted by the government. In recent years, 27 health centers for women and children have been established throughout the country. Special medical treatment and health care is now available for premature infants. More than 9,000 clinics have been opened to care for pregnant women and newborn infants. Since 1983, training programs to raise the professional level of doctors of gynecology and obstetrics have been instituted in the hospitals. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0229 GMT 20 Mar 85]

CSO: 4000/157

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

BRIEFS

PRC ENVOY IN SEYCHELLES--Dar es Salaam, 19 Mar (XINHUA)--The president of the Republic of Seychelles, France Albert Rene, received outgoing Chinese Ambassador He Gongkai in Victoria this morning, according to a report reaching here. During their talks, they reviewed with satisfaction the friendship and cooperation between the two countries, and expressed the belief that these relations would be continued. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 19 Mar 85]

CAPE VERDE-PRC MEETING--Beijing, 19 Mar (XINHUA)--The Prime Minister of Cape Verde Pedro Pires met on Saturday with the new Chinese Ambassador to this country, Liang Taosheng, according to a report from Praia. Pires said he was pleased that China had sent its first ambassador to Cape Verde, and hoped it would lead to further improvement in the good relations between the two countries in the political, economic and cultural arenas. He said he was particularly interested in the achievements already scored in China's economic reforms. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1652 GMT 19 Mar 85]

CSO: 4000/157

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NICARAGUA SAYS U.S. MANEUVERS HARM PEACE EFFORT

OW290804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0751 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Managua, 28 Mar (XINHUA)--Nicaragua has accused the United States of planning to launch joint military maneuvers with Honduras in April, calling it "an effective block" to the Contradora Group's peace effort and another proof of America's policy of intimidation towards the Nicaraguan Government.

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto sent a letter yesterday to the U.S. State Secretary George Shultz pointing out that these military maneuvers will increase tension and uneasiness and hamper the restoration of a just and permanent peace in Central America.

The Nicaraguan minister urged the U.S. Government to abandon its big power policy in Central America and start a direct and candid dialogue with Nicaragua to promote the normalizations of relations between the two countries and to establish mutual understanding and reconciliation in Central America.

According to press reports here, the United States and Honduras will launch an amphibious landing exercise code-named "Univeral Trek--85" on the northern coast of Honduras from April 12 to 27. U.S. warships are now assembling in that area. Meanwhile, another U.S.-Honduran joint military exercise code-named "Big Pine III" which began in mid-February will resume its second stage from April 8 on Honduran territory only five kilometers from Nicaragua.

A total of 12,000 U.S. troops will take part in the two exercises, the largest ever military assembly involving American soldiers in Central America.

CSO: 4000/166

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BRIEFS

SINO-BRAZILIAN JOINT VENTURE--Manaus, Brazil, 20 March (XINHUA)--Visiting Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu visited a Sino-Brazilian timber company here today. The company in Manaus, capital of the northwestern Amazonas State, is the first enterprise in South America that has Chinese investment. Gu Mu gave his best wishes to the company's Chinese and Brazilian staff and told the Chinese and Brazilian managers that he hoped the company would be blessed with greater success. The company went into operation in January this year and has 186 employees including 14 Chinese. Gu Mu came to Brazil to attend the inauguration of the new Brazilian president and has visited some Brazilian cities after the ceremony. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 21 Mar 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/164

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPPCC MEMBERS ON CHINA'S OPEN-DOOR POLICY

OW240923 Beijing XINHUA in English 0905 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, 24 March (XINHUA)--Some 2,000 members of the Sixth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) have arrived here for its third session opening tomorrow.

They have brought a number of proposals on the country's current economic restructuring and policy of opening wider to the rest of the world.

Many of them made fact-finding tours of local economic projects in different parts of the country in recent months.

Members from Fujian Province said they had drafted on the basis of their findings proposals on building the Xiamen Special Economic Zone and developing the triangular area covering Xiamen in Southern Fujian.

Development of this area as well as the Yangtze and Pearl River deltas is an important step taken by the Chinese Government to open China's coastal areas further to foreign investment.

Members from Tibet, the roof of the world, have a number of proposals for developing education and handicrafts in this autonomous region.

On one of the fact-finding tours, the group led by Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, vice-chairman of the National Committee, visited many Tibetan farmers and solicited their opinions on economic development in Tibet.

Members from Liaoning Province have made special studies of the urban economic restructuring, the development of township industries, and the implementation of the policies on the intellectuals and the United Front.

Tang Kwong Yan, director of Tang Shung Kwong Investment Company, Ltd, who was newly elected to the National Committee, said it was an honor for all business people in Hong Kong that he was able to participate in the conference to discuss state affairs.

He said he would contribute his all to the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong as well as the economic development of the motherland as a whole.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CONFERENCE ON BIRTH CONTROL WORK CONVENED

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN in Chinese 4 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Dong Taituo and Wang Lingling: "National Propaganda and Education Conference on Birth Control Work Stresses; Propaganda Work Must Adopt Various Forms To Serve the Masses"]

[Text] The national propaganda and education conference on birth control work recently concluded in Changdu has emphatically pointed out that propaganda work on birth control is meant to serve the masses. Propaganda and service are important tasks of the birth control departments. It is through the explanation of policy, answering of questions, popularization of scientific and technological knowledge, dissemination of information, provision of consultation to the masses and the use of typical stories to provoke consciousness on the part of the masses that the birth control departments consciously render birth control services to the masses. Therefore, in order to do a good job in our birth control propaganda work, we must establish the idea of trusting the masses, relying on the masses, and wholeheartedly serving the people. We must ideologically and emotionally shift our focus to "serving the masses."

The 100-plus representatives from various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities in the country directly under the jurisdiction of the central government, after seriously studying the "Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Reform of our Economic Structure" and exchanging experiences of the various localities in propagating Central Document No 7, have carried out profound study and exploration of the question of reform in our birth control propaganda work. The conference was of the opinion that the purpose of the propaganda work on birth control is to solve the people's problems of ideology and perception and practical knowledge on birth issues and to mobilize the vast ranks of the masses to conscientiously carry out birth control. We must put our principal forces on the regular propaganda work with the countryside as its focus. Our propaganda work on birth control must pay attention to practical results and resort to no superficial performances. It must be relevant, persuasive; its forms and approaches must be diverse and versatile and to the masses' liking. We must seriously study the "Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Reform of the Economic Structure," solidly improve our birth control propaganda work centered on the countryside with the spirit of reform,

adapt to the new situation of overall reform in our economic structure, and make it possible for our birth control work to better comply with, and serve, the construction of our four modernizations. This is an important task of birth control departments at all levels.

The conference stressed that we must unite enhancing the ideological consciousness of the masses with solving their practical difficulties, endeavor to improve our birth control propaganda methods, and adopt the service, enlightening forms of propaganda. Birth control departments of many places have, on the basis of the "five visits and five inquiries" and the "three house-call services," have further been developed to provide the masses with various family life services, cultural life services, and consultation services in order to inculcate the propaganda and education of birth control into the people's life, production, study and realms of the like and have achieved good results. They should continue to sum up and spread their fine experiences in this regard, strengthen their link to the masses, disseminate information to them, so as to change their old concepts and accept new ideas, new knowledge, and new technologies under the subtle influence of the various kinds of information.

The conference also studied and formulated a planning summary for the training of the country's birth control cadres.

The conference lasted 2 weeks this time. Zhou Boping, deputy director of the state birth control commission attended the conference.

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CSO: 4005/502

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REFORM IN BIRTH CONTROL WORK URGED

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN [BIRTH CONTROL EDITION] in Chinese 4 Jan 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Continue to Rectify Guiding Ideology on Operations, Do a Good Job in Reforming Birth Control"]

[Text] In 1985, the first year of our reform in our economic structure with the cities as its focus, our work on birth control must also catch up with the situation of reform across the country. In this new year, we must continue to implement the Central Document (1984) No 7 and get a handle on reform in our birth control work.

Speaking of continuing to rectify our guiding ideology on operations, this is an important reform. Our birth control work must evolve closely around the party's general task, general goal, and around the construction of our four modernizations. Comrades engaged in birth control work must all "discuss big matters, understand the overall situation, and manage their own trade by channeling their birth control work into the course of the construction of our four modernizations, at all times and everywhere paying attention to not doing anything to hamper the overall situation. We must take the three statements "we must effectively control our population on the one hand, and also closely link with the masses, as well as promote stability and unity on the other hand" as a whole to be the important criterion for measuring the success or failure of our birth control work.

We must carry out reform in our birth control policy. Our policy must be established on the basis of showing understanding and reason, receiving the support of the masses, and cadres finding it agreeable to do their work, as well as on the basis of seeking truth from facts. Following the prescriptions of our established policy, looking after couples with real difficulties and couples of minority nationalities, and continuing to promote one child for each couple and forbidding child births beyond plan constitute a complete policy. Through our work, we must coordinate several aspects together organically and make them promote one another, and not dissect them. Policy reform must proceed from actuality; we must not just look at how big the "opening" is; we must propel the development of our birth control work on the basis of elevating our ideological consciousness, strengthening our investigation and study, and continuing to go deep down in our work.

We must conduct the reform in our workstyle. We must earnestly set straight the relationship between our birth control cadres and the vast ranks of the masses, and change unilaterally asking the masses to do this and to do that into everywhere thinking in behalf of the masses, looking after the masses, doing everything for the people, and doing everything by relying on the people. In carrying out our policy and assigning our tasks, we must insist on relying mainly on administering ideological education, mainly on avoiding incurring pregnancy, and mainly on regular work. In our work, we must carry out deep-going political mobilization, do a good job in self-education by the masses themselves, and combine the solving of ideological problems with the solving of practical problems and spreading scientific and technical knowledge.

We must reform the management work of our birth control and experiment with implementing the contract system. One is the contracting of birth control tasks. Cadres must contract ideological mobilization, contract policy implementation, contract the improvement of relations between the party and the masses, and contract the realization of birth targets. Such contracts must combine responsibility, authority and benefit closely together. A second is the contracting of population target. We must develop the enthusiasm of all levels; the population target issued from above must be flexible and give those below autonomy, so as to have our birth control work adapt to changed conditions. A third is the contracting of contraceptive medicines and instruments. Apart from production, according to our experience, the circulation of medicines and instruments, the types and sizes of medicines and instruments, technical services, and basic services can all be contracted out. The contracting forms must be variable and versatile, with the overall principle being the bringing of services to people's doors.

Apart from these, there are also the reform in our mass propagation work, reform in our statistical work, the establishment of information networks, etc. The purpose of reforming our birth control work is to find a new path of birth control suitable to our national conditions. For this reason, our reform must be both active and at the same time steady and proper. Reform in any aspect must have a program formulated; whatever is accurately perceived should be subject to such a reform; one thing becomes so perceived, let that thing be reformed; but whatever is not accurately perceived, then there must be work on experimental points. In a word, we must have plan and follow steps, and proceed in a vigorous and at the same time steady and proper way without rushing into action in a massive and noisy manner. We must do a good job in running all kinds of experimental points, proceeding from actuality on everything, provide guidance analytically, and carry out our work in a down-to-earth fashion without resorting to superficial performances.

Our practice in the past year has proved that the guiding ideology of our Central Document No 7 has been completely correct; wherever it is conscientiously implemented our birth control work invariably has scored conspicuous progress. But this is only a beginning.

At this beginning of the new year, it just happens to be the first anniversary of the founding of our journal; we wish to extend our cordial greetings to all comrades who are engaged in the practice of birth control, and to all comrades

who have labored for another year in their birth control work, as well as to the vast ranks of our readers. We believe that, in this new year, so long as we resolutely follow the spirit of the Central Document No 7, are courageous in our practice and assertive in our reform, and pursue our tasks in a down-to-earth manner, our birth control work is bound to achieve greater results.

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CSO: 4005/503

15 April 1985

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FORUM ON HIGHER EDUCATION REFORM

Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 4 Dec 84 p 1

[Minutes recorded by reporters Xu Jialiang [1776 1367 5328] and Li Jie [2621 2638]

[Text] Editor's note: On the afternoon of 23 November, directors of six institutions of higher learning in the Beijing and Tianjin area attended the forum at the invitation of this newspaper; Wang Zikun [3769 2737 0981], president of the Beijing Normal University; Ye Jiakang [0673 1367 1660], assistant director of the Beijing Academy of Aeronautics; Shi Shaoxi [0670 4801 3556], president of Tianjin University; Fan Gongxiao [2868 1872 3526], president of Beijing Industrial College; Yuan Yongxi [5913 3057 3556], vice president of Qing Hua University, exchanged views on nurturing creative talent, on the deficiencies of China's higher education and on the ways educational reform can meet the requirements of the four modernizations.

The Most Urgent Task Is to Nurture the Initiative and Creativity of the Students

Fan Gongxiao: The issue concerning the nurturing of the ability of students to show initiative and be creative is not a new one. During the 1960's, the issue of "should students be burdened with weapons or the duty to produce" generated much discussion though it remained unresolved. This question has attracted increasing attention since Comrade Deng Xiaoping proposed the "three directions" last year. Because technological know-how is constantly being renewed and the world offers us a fiercely competitive arena, our students are sure to fail if, in addition to knowledge, they are not equipped with the ability to be creative. A head engineer from Beijing stated that nowadays factories and enterprises demand that employees be competent in technological know-how, in operational and managerial techniques and in political ideology. This is because enterprises are paying increasing attention to achieving maximum economic results when they hire people.

Knowledge, of course, is still essential. The "three basics" (basic theory, basic knowledge and basic technique) in Article 60 of the higher education

guidelines are still valid. However, the nurturing of abilities is even more important. What kind of abilities should we nurture among students? I think there should be at least four kinds: 1) the ability to acquire new knowledge by oneself; 2) the ability to solve realistic problems with theories; 3) the ability to conduct research and take the initiative; and 4) the ability to be well organized and manage things. Our students will be able to meet the requirements of the four modernizations after they graduate if they are equipped with the "three basics" and the "four kinds of abilities."

Currently it is exceedingly difficult to achieve this goal. There exist all kinds of obstacles. For example, the undergraduate education offered by my school covers a period of 5 years. Our reform measures aim at stressing general-course education during the first 4 years and offering elective courses according to the students' prospective employment opportunities during the 5th year. These measures integrate "adaptability" with "appropriateness" and are an ideal means of nurturing the abilities of the students. Employment agencies have responded favorably to them. However, the class of 1979 (the first class to undergo the experiment)--which should have been given choices for prospective jobs before summer vacation began last year so that its students could decide what elective courses to take when school resumed in the fall--was not given the opportunity to do so until March of this year. How then could the students have sufficient time to take these courses? This mistake can be attributed to the fact that the personnel departments are "concerned only with the quantity and not the quality of employees" and insist on "de-emphasizing placement." Moreover, those factories and enterprises that are in need of talent do not have any say over personnel affairs. This year, we started the procedure early. We began coordinating elective courses with prospective employment opportunities for the class of 1980 in February and March. But things are still in a state of disarray. It is an exceedingly difficult task!

Unitary Educational Planning and an Excessive Number of Required Courses Discourage Students from Learning Enthusiastically.

Teng Teng: Universities now offer too many required courses and too few elective ones. Students are not given much time during which they can learn on a more flexible basis. This is disadvantageous to the development of the students' abilities. On the other hand, it is very difficult to change the present practice because our education is unitarily planned and the credit system instituted in some schools has come to exist in name only. How many elective courses can a student take if four-fifths of his time is devoted to required ones? Theoretically, we allow undergraduates and M.A. and M.S. students to take graduate and Ph.D. courses. But how can a student afford the time to do that if he cannot even handle the courses that he is required to take? It is generally agreed that our students shoulder a heavy burden that involves 23 or 24 class hours a week; on the other hand, it is very difficult to reduce the load to 20 hours or less since there are too many required courses to be taken. It is hard to cover the numerous subjects in 5 years, let alone 4.

Fan Gongxiao: Our educational planning must be radically changed in order to solve this problem. Although our students are willing to take elective courses and engage in self-study, they are unable to do so because they are tied down

voluminous "regular" courses and have to work hard so as not to repeat the year's work or be expelled from school. They don't have the time and energy to pursue elective courses.

Do Away with the Traditional Teaching Method of "Carrying Students Through" and Allow Them To "Carry Themselves Through."

Teng Teng: We are overly concerned with covering every minor detail mentioned in the textbook; such is not the case in other countries. The same textbook is used by our university and a university in the U.S. for classes in electrical circuits, but we spend three semesters covering the entire text while the Americans spend only one semester. Even the author of the book is baffled by it and wonders why we assume such an approach since it discourages students from thinking independently. The same method is being used to teach graduate students, who hardly engage in "research" independently. It is my view that lectures should only cover the principles and general idea of things; students should learn how to apply them on their own. Our approach of writing down every minor detail on the board is bad for the development of students. Some teachers may argue that a failure to do so can generate criticisms among students. Does this mean that Chinese students are intellectually incompetent? I don't think they are. Many of the Chinese students in foreign universities are at the top of their classes. The top three students in many departments in renowned American universities are usually Chinese. They are extremely bright people. But one has to raise the question of why those in China are not doing so well. It can be attributed to our teaching method, which aims at "carrying students through" and "cramming"; as a result, students have become unable to adjust to anything else.

Ye Jiakang: In the past, the prevalent theory was that "the more you cram, the more you learn; the less you cram, the less you learn; if you don't cram, you don't learn." This is a lopsided and unhealthy view. In order to redress the mistake of "cramming," we have experimented with a number of other approaches, including "appropriately reducing class hours, streamlining the contents of lectures, bettering teaching method and improving the students' abilities." For example, the class hours of two or three theory courses in aircraft design for the class of 1980 in our school have been cut by two-thirds and certain difficult problems are left to be solved by the students themselves through self-study and research. The "breast feeding" approach has been changed to "making students work on the problems themselves" so that students can become able to acquire knowledge independently. This change has generated among students a greater enthusiasm for learning and has made our students more imaginative and capable of solving problems. Instructors who have been involved in these exploratory reform efforts think that the quality of education and the students' abilities have been improved as a result. Both instructors and students have responded favorably to these reform measures.

We Must Make Specialized Fields of Study Cover a Greater Area and Expand the Range of Knowledge in Order to Nurture Among Our Students the Ability To Be Creative.

Shi Shaoxi: The reason why the students' range of knowledge is narrow is that the area covered by the specialized fields of study is too limited. For ex-

ample, how can a student whose area is the internal-combustion engines of ships be expected to adapt himself to different circumstances if he does not know anything about the internal-combustion engines of locomotives? Few students are able to acquire jobs that are completely in line with their specialized fields of study. Presently, however, the task of restructuring courses in specialized subjects encounters great obstacles. One obstacle involves those instructors who are unwilling to change because they have been teaching the same courses for years and restructuring would mean that they must learn new things. A second obstacle involves educational administration departments, which have instituted an excessive form of unitary central planning. It is my view that reform is indispensable. We should encourage our students to cover more than one specialized subject so that their range of knowledge can be more extensive. In the future we should popularize and organize programs that involve the participation of a number of specialized fields, departments or even schools. In other countries, gaining increasing popularity among college students is the small discussion group, which enables participants to exchange views on various specialized fields, new subjects and information. This kind of activity is worth popularizing since it helps increase the knowledge and abilities of the students.

Wang Zikun: We can certainly learn from other countries. One of the things they do is to divide students into two groups for the 1st year--one for prospective liberal arts majors and the other for science majors--and enroll them in various departments during the 2d year. Our students are making decisions about what to major in too soon. They may choose certain fields to major in, but their knowledge of the subjects tends to be limited. There is now among us a highly unscientific theory which holds that specialization is true knowledge and a broad range of knowledge is impractical. The fact of the matter is that the range of knowledge of those who specialize in a certain field is always broad. This is because a broad range enables people to put what they know in perspective and be desirous of becoming specialized in certain subjects. The first step in scientific research is to raise questions; on the other hand raising questions requires a vivid imagination--as narrow range of knowledge does not lead to it.

The Current Examination System Is Highly Deficient and Should Be Improved Significantly.

Ye Jiakang: The school entrance examination system has effectively countered erroneous practices and its historical significance should be affirmed. However, as new circumstances continue to arise, the system has begun functioning in an increasingly negative manner. The saying that "everyone is judged fairly according to his grade" does not guarantee fairness. Some students are good in all subjects and possess great potential but cannot be accepted by any school simply because they have missed the passing grade by a few points. Entrance examinations to graduate schools are also unreasonably strict; as a result, a large number of students with creative talents have been rejected. Our methods have always aimed at testing what students know and not at evaluating their abilities. Some graduate schools have experimented with accepting top students on the basis of both recommendations and unified tests. I think this is commendable and can be done in recruiting undergraduates as well.

Teng Teng: The present entrance examinations encourage memorization. Good grades are assured if instructors cover and the students memorize every detail and if "standard answers" are given. How can we nurture the abilities of our students if these practices are not redressed?

Graduate school entrance exams, which have functioned as a "gaton," also need modification. A great percentage (30-40 percent) of the students in our school pass those exams. This is why when they become juniors or seniors, most students begin ignoring courses in specialized subjects and preparing for entrance exams to graduate schools. In recent years, even freshmen and sophomores have shown the same tendency. What if we made our questions and testing methods more flexible? It would mean that our students will no longer be required to memorize answers but can instead engage in a more creative learning process.

Practical Experience Is an Important Part of Education and Should Be Emphasized.

Yuan Yongxi: In the past, we talked a lot about this issue but did little about it. This year, we did something about it. During the summer vacation, our school organized between 60 and 70 juniors and seniors to work in certain factories and stores in the western part of Beijing. Most of them assumed the responsibilities of assistant factory directors and assistant managers and performed exceedingly well in these roles. Some of the students helped consolidate a local market and won a favorable response. One student helped a factory establish a managerial system and achieved good results. Although the internship period is now over, the same student has been asked by the factory to be its consultant and makes frequent visits there. This kind of experience undoubtedly helps nurture the abilities of the students. In the past, students were not able to perform well in factories even with 3 or 4 years of academic learning because they did not have practical experience. Our experimental efforts have proven to be effective in redressing the phenomenon whereby students with good grades are incompetent. Our efforts also evidence the necessity for liberal arts colleges to stress practical experience by using the society as a factory--by using it as a laboratory. Science and engineering students should also try acquiring practical experiences. Only practical experiences can produce high-quality talent.

Shi Shaoxi: Work-study programs should be popularized because they help nurture the abilities of the students. We should expand the range of work-study programs from cleaning buildings and scrubbing toilets to scientific research. Students at England's Cambridge University are involved in scientific research activities. The university's labs are accessible to both instructors and students (including undergraduates). This policy helps nurture the students' ability to solve realistic problems with theories. During the summer vacation of this year, several hundred of students in our school worked in 20 or 30 labs as assistants. They not only got paid for it but were able to acquaint themselves with the equipment.

In Developing Education, We Should Also Be Concerned with Economic Results. We Should Endow Schools with Greater Autonomy and Keep Our Educational Approach on the Right Track.

Fan Gongxiao: It is an encouraging sign that the number of universities in China has increased from 400 to 500 to between 800 and 900. On the other hand,

I'm afraid that the optimum economic results are to be achieved not by forming new schools but by expanding existing ones. For example, our school currently has 3,500 undergraduate and 300 graduate students; if we recruit an additional 1,200 students, we would only have to increase the area of capital construction by 7,000 square meters. However, if we opened up a brand-new school that accommodates 1,200 people, we would have to increase, in compliance with the regulations of the Ministry of Education, the area of capital construction by 50,000 square meters. Moreover, expanding existing schools means that we would not have to purchase new teaching equipment and would only have to hire more teachers for certain elementary courses. Presently, many specialized subjects offer only one class, for which there is a certain number of instructors and equipment available. If we increased the funding for capital construction, each specialized subject would be able to offer two classes and we would not have to hire additional instructors or purchase new equipment as long as we plan their class schedule properly. This method, which doubles the number of students, is comparable to building a new school. This is why I think the question of how to develop our educational undertaking more economically and effectively is important.

Wang Zikun: Schools should be given greater autonomy in management. The current system dictates that schools file for permission with the Ministry of Education when they want to offer new courses in specialized subjects or institute the credit system. The numerous courses students are required to take by the educational guidelines make it hard for us to reform. Currently, our educational system aims at having the majority of the students reach the average standard. This approach is disadvantageous to nurturing creativity among students because it allows a few to stand out despite the fact that it assures that only a few are eliminated.

Ye Jiakang: Lack of autonomy has made it hard for schools to function independently since they have no say over the length of the school term, the offering of new specialized subjects, recruitment and the placement of graduates. There is now among people in the field of education a tendency to evaluate others on the basis of how well schooled in theory they are and not on the basis of competence. People believe that true scholarship is manifested in knowledge. This is why they have ignored nurturing the students' abilities but have instead stressed cramming by having undergraduates take courses designed for M.A. and M.S. students and by having M.A. and M.S. students take courses designed for Ph.D. students. This kind of mentality is wrong.

Actively Develop a Multi-level Educational System.

Fan Gongxiao: Currently our higher education is poorly balanced in terms of administrative levels and departments. One of its deficiencies is that the proper ratio between university undergraduates and vocational college students has been reversed. All newly formed schools desire to be classified as universities and not as vocational colleges. The fact of the matter is that most of the production work in factories and enterprises can be done by vocational college students. Take courses in the theory of computers, for examples. Those for university students, who are prospective program designers, should cover complicated matters in detail; on the other hand, those for computer science

majors in vocational colleges need only introduce basic concepts because these students are prospective operators. Vocational colleges should stress technical and practical know-how. People should recognize that vocational colleges and secondary schools are instrumental in the four modernizations. There should also be policies that assure fairness in employment and salary.

Teng Teng: Our educational system should encompass a variety of administrative levels and formats. Greater demands should be placed on tenured research personnel and college instructors. We should also produce M.A., M.S. and Ph.D. students. Our industrial enterprises need people who are skilled in management. These people do not necessarily have to be as learned as college professors since they are talented in a different way. The fad now is to obtain a degree and this is why a lot of "talent is overqualified." We should stress economic results in hiring as well. We should not employ university students if we can find competent vocational college students; we should not hire graduate students if we can find competent undergraduates. These approaches can only be facilitated by an educational system that contains a variety of formats and administrative levels and that scientifically projects the kind of talent needed in the future.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL WORK IN HIGHER INSTITUTIONS EMPHASIZED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 1 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Chen Su: "Ideological and Political Work Must Be Carried Out Around the Theme of Training Talents; It Is Necessary To Reform Ideological and Political Work in Our Institutions of Higher Learning"]

[Text] Zeng Delin, deputy chief of the CPC Central Propaganda Department, emphasized on 20 December that, in fostering talents with overall moral, intellectual and physical development and a rich, creative spirit, we cannot afford to forego ideological and political education; actively developing creative research and energetically improving our ideological and political work is a key to the new situation of our work in establishing institutions of higher learning. These words were uttered by him at the inaugural meeting of the national research association for ideological and political education in institutions of higher learning.

This research association's inaugural meeting took place from 20-24 December in Shanghai. Attending the meeting were over 130 delegates from various parts of the country. Zeng Delin, deputy chief of the CPC Central Propaganda Department, Peng Peiyun, Vice Minister of Education and Li Keqiang, alternate secretary of the central headquarters of the CYL spoke at the meeting. Concerned responsible persons of the Education Ministry's administrative affairs bureau and the China higher education association attended the meeting. Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the CPC Shanghai municipal committee and chairman of the people's congress standing committee, and concerned responsible persons of the Shanghai municipality came to the meeting to extend their congratulations; Hu Lijiao gave a speech.

Zeng Delin's speech at the opening ceremony emphatically pointed out that in order to carry out educational reform according to the requirement of having our "education oriented toward modernization, toward the world, and toward the future," make education serve and comply with the general task, overall objectives put forward by the 12th Party Congress, foster talents with overall moral, intellectual and physical development and a rich creative spirit, and produce more and faster scientific research results, we cannot afford to neglect ideological and political education. To enable students to have clear objectives of study, a correct attitude in their study and the spirit of painstaking research, we can never depart from ideological and political work.

In the process of growing up, they are likely to encounter various doubts and problems that would require ideological and political work to guide them. Ideological and political work should run through the whole process of the students' in-school study. The view that we need only to operate according to economic laws and, as for ideological and political work, we might take it or leave it, is incorrect and harmful. We should in a forthright manner insist on, and be good at, doing our ideological and political work.

Zeng Delin stressed that during the new era, in a situation in which the environment, our tasks, and the objects of education have all changed, the requirement, principles and methods of our ideological and political work should in many aspects be improved. We must inherit and give scope to our fine traditions, be courageous in breaking down conventions, studying new problems, solving new problems, and creating new experiences. Under these new conditions, our ideological and political work must set its eye-sight on "establishment" and put its efforts in building a socialist spiritual civilization with the Communist ideology as its core. He hoped that the research association would, under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, bring into play the study trend of combining theory closely with practice, do a good job in their research work, and promote the improvement and strengthening of ideological and political work in institutions of higher learning.

Comrade Peng Peiyun said in his speech at the closing of the meeting that, in order to make ideological and political education in our institutions of higher learning adapt to the requirement of the new situation, we must further determine clearly that the fundamental task of the institutions in the new era is to foster talents for our four modernizations; our ideological and political work should proceed around this theme in order to practically solve the problem of our politics and business operations having "two separate skins." Talents fostered by socialist universities should have a firm, correct political orientation, love their socialist motherland, be willing to serve socialist modernization and construction and serve the people, and have a rich, creative spirit and creative talent. We must also foster among our university students and graduate students a contingent of young Marxists and make them the central force adhering to the socialist path.

Peng Peiyung pointed out that ideological and political work in the institutions of higher learning must be carried out in conjunction with our reform in the economic structure and our educational reform itself. Leaders of these institutions must communicate with students in time, listen to their opinions, actively guide them, promote reform in teaching, and endeavor to improve the students' study and living conditions. She expressed hope that cadres of ideological and political work in institutions of higher learning would exert their revolutionary spirit, improve their workstyle, go deep down among the students, to become good friends with them, and be both their teachers as well as their students, and discuss problems with them on an equal footing; only thus can we do a good job in our ideological and political work.

The delegates carried out enthusiastic discussion on the question of how ideological and political work in institutions of higher learning should adapt to the requirements of the new era. The meeting formulated the charter of the

research association and its scientific research plans for 1985 to 1990. The purpose of the research association is to unite the country's vast ranks of cadres, teachers and experts and scholars engaged in ideological and political work in institutions of higher learning under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and the principles of adhering to linking theory with practice and letting a hundred schools of thought contend in order to study and explore the theoretical problems and practical problems in ideological and political work in our institutions of higher learning in the new era, and strive for the promotion of ideological and political work in our institutions of higher learning, the building of ideological and political work subjects with Chinese characteristics, and the fostering of talents adapted to the requirement of the "three orientations."

The meeting democratically elected a committee and its standing committee, with Zeng Delin as chairman, Li Chun, Liao Shujun, Wang Liping, Zhang Fengshan, Ma Shuji, Tian Youyu, and Zheng Yongting as vice chairmen, and Xu Wenliang as secretary general.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HU QILI ON EDUCATIONAL REFORM

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 1, 1 Jan 85 pp 10-12

[Article by Xu Guangchun [1776 0342 2504]; "Today's Education Is the Productive Force of Tomorrow"]

[Text] "At present, the tidal wave of rural and urban economic reform raises an urgent duty of the educational undertakings of our country; while the many drawbacks of our educational system can not adjust to suit this societal need, a reform must be brought underway. I hope you will all make yourself at home, speak out freely, not worry about making mistakes, and not restrain yourself. The main points of this symposium are: studying the new situation, investigating the new problem and searching for a measure of reform. We should say that the problems and the solutions are our first priorities. We are here to ask advice from the comrades from the basic level, solicit opinions from all sides, and prepare for the central authorities to discuss the drawing up of an educational reform document."

This is the opening speech of Hu Qili, Secretary of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the Education Reform Symposium held in Hefei on the night of 20 November 1984. From the afternoon of 20 November to the evening of the 23d, Hu Qili, accompanied by Vice Secretary of the State Council, Ai Zhisheng, and Vice Minister of Education, Zhang Wensong, made a special trip to Anhui to investigate the situation of education reform. In those 3 and 1/2 days, they went to three cities, one village, participated in six different types of symposiums, observed seven schools of different types, visited families of teachers, and inspected some students' cafeterias and dormitories.

Expansion of School's Self-Determination

The participants of the symposium, who are in charge of higher education, suggested unanimously to expand self-determination; to make the institute as an independent entity; to change the current situation of the separation of societal needs and curriculum; to decrease external interference; and to increase the vitality.

Vice President and Associate Professor of Anhui University Ren Jiti [0088 0679 2748] said, "Increasing the vitality of institutes of higher learning is the central link of higher education reform, while arousing the enthusiasm and

creativity of the faculty, staff and students is the source of the vitality of the institutes. To develop this source, the key is to expand the power of independence of the institutes, to make them an independent educational entity. This entity is a relatively independent unit with fewer restrictions, and it in itself should possess the rights of admission, assignment, financial affair, personnel matters, and setting up new special fields of study according to the national, local and enterprise needs. Thus, not only institutes affiliated to central authority should be relatively independent from every ministry, but the local higher educational institutes should also be relatively independent from the departments, bureaus, ministries, committees, and offices. Right now, the institutes are in a passive situation of receiving every instruction, such as, unified admission, unified assignment, unified school system, unified texts, unified outlines, unified school hours, unified funding standards, and unified structural setups, etc. and not allowed to cross a tiny bit of the limitations. How then can we expect to have any vitality?"

President of Anhui Mechanical and Electrical Engineering College Ye Ruiwen [0673 3843 3080] thought that three "barriers" have to be broken in order to bring vitality to the schools:

The first is the political barrier. The political barriers, such as "the theory of the unique importance of class origin," "the more knowledge the more reactionary," and "the intellectuals are stinky ninth category," painstakingly constructed by the "gang of four," have been basically overturned, but it is not just one day's task to eliminate them completely. The phenomenon of looking down upon knowledge and intellectuals still exists seriously, and binds the hands and feet of the intellectuals.

The second is the administrative barrier. The administrative barrier using administrative orders, rules, specifications, procedures, and principles as its form, and the word "unify" as its core, restricted the enthusiasm and creativity of the faculty, staff and students. Everything is unified, thus, they not only got rid of the intelligence and creativity of the students, but destroyed the characteristics and enthusiasm of the institutes.

The third is the technical barrier. There are many drawbacks in the current evaluation methods and policies for the title of a technical or professional post. The examples are: prejudice of political thoughts during the process of appraisal discussion; emphasis on diploma in spite of real ability, emphasis on qualifications instead of contribution and connection between administrative functions and the title of a technical post. The control of the evaluation commissions of the provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions being too tight, too many additional requirements, promotion rate too slow; being not able to grasp the standard firmly; stressing the value of theory at the expense of practical results. These drawbacks have dampened faculties' initiative in their special fields of study.

The three types of barriers are just like three lengths of wall, imprisoning the bodies of the higher educational institutes, and causing them to lose vitality.

Chairman and Associate Professor of the Department of Chemistry, China University of Science and Technology Wen Yuankai [3306 0337 0418] said, "To vitalize the higher educational institutes, the methods are: since there are many different opinions on educational reform, do not wait until a final conclusion is obtained after all the arguments to do the reform, instead, allow each to proceed with its own experimental reform from its actual situation; policy should be simple, and let each institute have more control; establish responsibility for the presidents; make universities as active as a living cell, improve the evaluation of the title of a professional post; cancel "National Food Coupon," allow "Local Food Coupon;" start using new people; practice the contract system; improve the mobility of capable people.

Running a School with Many Levels, Channels and Standards

Many comrades expressed that to produce capable people, with quality, quantity, and speed, it is very important to establish many educational institutes, which includes national, provincial, municipal, private universities, and those operated by partnerships. The unified admission and assignment system for the regular schools has to be abolished. We should use the national educational effort as the principal part of establishing an educational system with many levels, channels and standards.

Vice President of Hefei United University Wu Runsheng [0124 3387 3932] said, "in 1980, Hefei municipal CCP Committee and China University of Science and Technology jointly established a new type of university-Hefei United University, in which students commute to the university and pay their own expenses. The curriculum of the university was set up according to the needs of the society, the students commute to school and pay for their own expenses, after graduation they are hired according to their abilities and the faculty is hired through a contract system, thus it paves a new route for education. In the summer of 1984, the first graduates were completely hired by all sections of the society. This is a verification of the practice, that the wider the educational path is, the more useful people it produces.

Vice Dean of Anhui College of Traditional Chinese Medicine Jin Shuzi [6855 2885 3320] raised the urgent need of abolishing the unified education mode because of the problems in training traditional Chinese medicine professionals. He said, "At present, the traditional Chinese medicine professionals are trained from the same mode of educational system, thus these doctors can treat every kind of sickness, but do not have a specialty. This type of education can not produce the physicians who can not only carry on the tradition of the medicine of our country, but also show distinguished curative ability; and the theoreticians who with solid background of Chinese classics, acquire outstanding results in the study and organization of Chinese medical literature; and the all-round people who not only grasp the theory of traditional medicine, but have much clinical experience. To change this situation, we have to use an educational system with many levels, channels and standards, such as, setting up undergraduate, graduate, teaching by correspondence, and basic training programs, to suit the requirements of the development of the medical undertaking."

Tapping the Potential of the Institutes of Higher Learning

The people in charge of the Anhui higher education made a suggestion that, in the next few years, we should fully tap the potential of the institutes for higher education. The investment should be used mainly to equip and replenish the existing institutes, not to setup new organizations. Currently, there is a large number of universities, but the economic benefits are very poor. So tapping that potential should be our main target.

Dean and Associate Professor of Anhui Agricultural College Shen Hexiang [3088 0735 3276] said, "Right now economic reconstruction needs a large number of capable people, but our country is not able to finance such a large demand in education in such a short period of time. The conflict of "high demand for capable people" and "low investment in intellect" thus occurred. How do we solve this conflict? I think we should follow the path of industry to remould intentions, and increase productivity, such as, carrying forward the strong points of the existing institutes, tapping the potential of the existing institutes, expansion of the existing establishments, using relatively low investment to obtain more economic results. The prospective benefits of tapping the potential of the existing institutes are as follows: first, the existing institutes, having been built up through a long period of time with abundant teaching experience, teaching faculty, books and references, instruments and equipment are able to assure the quality of teaching after they enlarge their enrollment. Second, we can correct the drawbacks of too few students, low efficiency and poor results. According to the statistics from the department concerned, in the 58 agricultural colleges in our country in 1983, there are 73,043 students, 21,925 faculty members; the faculty to student ratio is 1 to 3.3. If we increase the ratio to 1 to 6, then we can enroll 58,507 more students. To build new colleges to accommodate those students, we need a huge investment yet we can not guarantee their quality. Third, through the increasing enrollment, the deficit problem of the existing institutes can be solved. Fourth, the existing institutes provide many subjects, have the flexibility to change their orientation and as long as given some requirements, they can establish and provide the urgently needed new courses and new disciplines.

Secretary of the Party Committee and Associate Professor of Hefei Technological University Deng Zhiyu [6772 1807 3553] expressed that, tapping the potential of the existing institutes is a policy of small investment and fast return and a good method to solve the low funding problem of our country. If we don't have enough investment, a duration of time, sufficient faculty, and certain teaching instruments and equipment, it is very difficult to ensure the quality of our teaching. Of course, we can not avoid the setting up of new universities for the special needs of our country.

The Reform of the Hiring and Assignment System

The comrades responsible for hiring and assigning in Anhui Province pointed out that education should face the requirement of economic reconstruction. Right now the problem of graduates with incorrect training for their jobs is very serious. A reform of the assignment system for graduates of higher education

and the hiring system of government organizations and enterprises is necessary. We have to separate the connection between enrolling in a school and obtaining a job; and that between a diploma and salary. To suit the requirement of our many economical constituents, the form of assignment should be changed.

Vice Chairman of the Economic Commission of Anhui Province Jiang Derong [3068 1795 2837] said, "Right now, the curriculum, the fields of study, and the direction of education of quite a few universities are not connected to practical needs. At the present time, the universities do not provide any or provide very few graduates who are needed urgently in society; while most people they educated are either not needed or not in great demand. Besides, there is more disadvantage and less advantage in this centrally controlled education and assignment system. One of the reasons that the factories do not let their workers attend electronic universities or technical schools and show very low enthusiasm for technical investment, is that they can get the right people freely from the assignment system from the government. A reformed system was suggested as follows: unified planning, establishing close contact between industry and schools, education with definite direction, and assignment with responsibility."

Vice Chairman of Anhui Planning Commission of Anhui Province Song Ming [1345 2494] felt that the educational institutes have two "eating out of the same big pot" problems, that is the institutes eat from the state's big pot, and the students eat from the institutes' big pot, thus the economical benefit is very poor. The system of total responsibility of the government to the students should be changed. The students should pay some tuition and be put under some pressure, then they will work harder. Due to the lack of charges for providing workers, the personnel units do not pay much attention on how to use workers effectively and reasonably, and to cherish workers with skills and knowledge. If we are accountable to get the people we need, then the enterprises tend to pay more attention to people with ability, to be enthusiastic in training workers, and investing in intellects, the funds for education can be increased too. The assignment of college graduates can not be totally under the direction of the government. It should be planned with a combination of the direction and guidance of the government and the requirements of the market, to satisfy the needs of every segment.

Vice Director of the Personnel Bureau of Anhui Province Yi Xiaoguang [2496 2556 0342] made additional remarks, he said, "right now there is a prevailing tendency to emphasize diploma, every place gives out diplomas, every place wants to hire people with diplomas, people with diplomas usually get higher payment, and self-taught people are considered as "raised by the stepmother." This is not a right trend, we should not just look at the diploma, but the real ability and the actual contribution. Possession of a diploma and salary and benefits should be separated.

In the symposium, many comrades also made some suggestions about the socialization of the logistics of the universities, and devoting major efforts to developing middle level professional schools.

After listening to the opinions of everybody, Comrade Hu Qili said, "I have a strong impression since I came to Anhui, that the situation of educational reform is very good. All members of the educational system are thinking about reform, talking about reform, and carrying out the reform. Through the practice, we already gained some experiences in the education reform. At present, the reform of the educational system has been considered as an urgent duty, the leading cadres at all levels must clearly recognize this problem. The economical competition among the countries in the world is getting fiercer by the day, and the focus of economic competition is the intellectual competition. And the one who can identify this problem early, understand it clearly, and do a good job in education reform, fully develop the people's ability, will win this competition. Education today is the productive force of tomorrow, and education is the biggest energy source. If we want to do a good job on the "four modernizations," we can not just emphasize economics, we have to pay special attention to education. The good economic condition of Anhui in recent years, is attributed to some extent to the education front.

Hu Qili also pointed out that the guiding ideology of educational reform is: proceeding from practical points of view, producing capable people, with quality, quantity, and speed, education must adapt the development of productive forces, to train every type of capable people that are needed in the growth of the four modernizations. Educational reform is a very important and very complicated task, we have to adhere to the practical and realistic line, follow the ideological path of proceeding from actual conditions, and must not simply pursue increasing enrollment, diploma, and engage in formalism and fancy frameworks.

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15 April 1985

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

'THREE ORIENTATIONS' IN EDUCATIONAL REFORM DISCUSSED

Beijing GAOJIAO ZHANXIAN [HIGHER EDUCATION FRONT] in Chinese No 10, 13 Oct 84
pp 2-4

[Article by staff commentator: "Fully Understand the 'Three Orientations'"]

[Text] In September 1983, Comrade Deng Xiaoping penned the following words of encouragement for the Jingshan School in Beijing: "Our Education Should Be Oriented toward Modernization, the World and the Future." These "three orientations" served to sum up in a comprehensive way the new situation and new tasks that our education must encounter, and they have pointed out the orientation of long-range development in our education. Fully understanding this directive on the "three orientations" is of great significance toward guiding us in carrying out our educational reform correctly and in establishing our socialist educational system with Chinese characteristics.

To say that our education must be oriented toward modernization means that it must be oriented toward socialist modernization and construction and toward training talents adapted to the requirement of the four modernizations. Insofar as higher education is concerned, we must not only do a good job in handling teaching but also in developing scientific research with an orientation toward economic construction, so that we may both produce talents and yield results. Our education must serve the building of our material civilization, and it must also serve the building of our spiritual civilization and the construction of our socialist democracy and legal system. In other words, it must serve our overall tasks and overall goals. What we are working for is socialist modernization; its fundamental objective is to develop our productive forces, raise the people's living standards in our material civilization, and consolidate and develop our socialist system. This is totally different from capitalist modernization, which aims at making profits for the capitalists. At their places, because of the developed state of their science and technology, the living standards of laborers have also been raised; but most parts of their national income are ascribed to the capitalists, and fundamental contradictions in their society cannot be solved as a result. Hence, we stress the need for us to be oriented toward modernization and refrain from making considerations from the technical aspect; we must proceed from building socialism with Chinese characteristics and not forget about adhering to our socialist orientation. We educational workers must fully understand the meaning of being oriented toward

modernization and take the training of one new generation of socialist people after another as our own lofty responsibility.

Economic construction is the core of the modernization program. In saying that our education must be oriented toward modernization means that it must be oriented toward economic construction in order to have our entire educational program be adapted to the requirement of the development of our national economy. In his article entitled "Present Situation and Our Tasks," Comrade Deng Xiaoping analyzed the proportionate relationships between our industry and agriculture in various aspects at the time, and he also pointed out: "There is still another proportionate relationship, and that is the imbalance between our economic development and the development of our education, science, culture and public health; when funds allocated for education, science, culture and public health are too little, an imbalance results." "We must energetically increase our funds for education, science, culture and public health; otherwise it simply won't do." Recently, Comrade Wan Li pointed out during a discussion with some delegates attending the national meeting of institutions of higher learning on ideological and political work that our party and government must both recognize anew the important strategic meaning of our education to the four modernizations drive. Party and government organs at all levels and all concerned departments must take the support for the good administration of our education as a matter of major policy. Only when all trades and professions come forward to look after and support our educational undertakings can we accelerate the development of our educational enterprises and change the situation in which our educational development and our economic development are not in proportion to each other. Meanwhile, within education, the various proportionate relationships must also continue to be readjusted. For instance, the proportionate relations between the various strata (graduate students, undergraduates, special college students, secondary college students), between the various subjects, and between the various specialties, etc., which all remain to be further readjusted so that they can adapt to the requirements of our economic construction. We must let the graduates we have trained to really find relevance in the application of their specialties after their assignment to their posts, so that what they have studied tallies with what they are using and thereby give full scope to their roles.

Having our education oriented toward modernization involves a series of reforms relating to the content of our education and the methodology in our education. Without reform, we shall not be able to adapt to the requirements of our modernization program. For example, our teaching materials must reflect the advanced level of modern science and culture and at the same time they must correspond to the reality in our country; our methodology in education must be beneficial for the training the students' independent working ability and innovative talent; our teaching equipment and teaching methods must be improved under feasible conditions. In higher education, there are also the questions of expanding the realms of our specialties, strengthening the training of our fundamental knowledge and basic skills, mastering modern technical instruments, popularizing computer knowledge, reinforcing our foreign language training, and paying attention to training interdisciplinary talents, etc. Meanwhile, we must also effectively grasp the management and reform of our schools, reform and strengthen our ideological

and political work, so as to mobilize the enthusiasm of the vast ranks of our teaching staff and workers and promote various tasks of reform. Our educational reform must both be adapted to our economic development and the situation of our scientific and technical developments and follow educational laws; it must both develop our fine traditions and be bold enough to make innovations. At present, we must especially stress innovation; we must exert our full energy in studying the new situations, exploring new problems, summing up new experiences and gradually find a path to run an educational system with Chinese characteristics.

In being oriented toward the world, our education must first of all pay close attention to the new situation and new trends in the world, and look at the new trends in the world's economic and technological development. In the world context today, a new technological revolution is just coming to the fore; new technologies such as microelectronics, optical fibers, biological engineering, marine exploration, etc., are developing rapidly; these new technologies that have already scored a breakthrough or about to do so, if applied to production, are bound to bring about a great development of our productive forces, and they will also bring about new changes in our social life. Just as Comrade Zhao Zhiyang has pointed out, the new technological revolution is both an opportunity and a challenge for the four modernizations drive. If we are good at making use of this opportunity and make rational deployment, get a firm hold on the application of such new technical achievements, speed up the development of our education, scientific and technological undertakings, train our scientific and technical talents, then we should be able to accelerate the progress in the the four modernizations program and shorten the gap between us and the developed countries in terms of the economy and culture accordingly. Enlightened personalities in the world today can all recognize that the competition in the world economy, in the final analysis, is but a competition in science and technology, and in education. We educational workers should stand at the forefront of this struggle. Our institutions of higher learning must arm our students with new skills in science and technology, serve our economic construction with new scientific and technical achievements, and endeavor to train talents of high quality who can adapt to the requirements of this new technological revolution.

In having our education oriented toward the world, we must not only pay attention to the trends of economic and technological developments but also see the environment in which our own country is situated and watch the world's political trends. As a cultural building block, our education must be subjected to political and economical constraints, but at the same time it also produces a great impact on our politics and economy. We cannot run our education with our doors closed, or adopt an attitude of "closing our ears to things said beyond our window;" we cannot forget the world's political situation. While resorting to construction, we need a peaceful international environment of long-term stability; we have consistently devoted our efforts to undertakings that maintain world peace and promote human progress. But, when the international situation remains tense and unstable, the two superpowers are intensifying their nuclear arms race and promoting their hegemony. The danger of a world war is still not eliminated. From our country's point of view, we insist on opposing hegemony and maintaining world

peace, and firmly believe that, with the endeavors of the people of various countries, world peace can indeed be maintained; but we cannot hold that from now on no danger of foreign invasion will be encountered. We educational workers must teach our youths to understand the world situation, maintain their clear heads, and guide them in studying hard for the revival of China and the accomplishment of its three major tasks of the 1980's or even the 1990's, in endeavoring to enhance their political consciousness, and in acquiring the ability to stand the test in a complicated and changeable international situation. We must strengthen the education in patriotism and internationalism among our youths and students, heighten their sense of national dignity and confidence and their sense of trust in their motherland so as to have them firmly believe that our four modernizations are bound to be successful, our unity is bound to be achieved, and also believe firmly that our Chinese nation can definitely stand erect among other nations of the world and make greater contributions to mankind.

In having our education oriented toward the world, we must also pay attention to various trends of thought in the world. We insist on our policy of opening up to the outside world; this is entirely correct; but the corrupt ideas of the bourgeoisie may also take this opportunity to penetrate, and the West's various trends of thought such as the existentialism of Sartre, Freudism, modernist literature, etc., are liable to have an unwholesome impact on a part of our youths and students who lack discernment and, as a matter of fact, they already have had a very significant impact on them. Hence, our struggle to win over the younger generation in the ideological realm with the bourgeoisie will exist for a long time; we must maintain our opposition and resistance against spiritual pollution on a long-range basis. Our schools should become the strong camp for building our socialist spiritual civilization and opposing spiritual pollution. Our educational workers should firmly believe in Marxism, have a rather profound theoretical foundation and rich knowledge, be good at analyzing, discerning and criticizing various trends of thought and able to adhere to and develop Marxism while struggling against erroneous ideologies.

In having our education oriented toward the world, we must pay attention to absorbing the advanced scientific and technological achievements, methods of scientific management and certain beneficial experiences in educational reform of the countries of the world. Natural sciences and technologies are not in themselves of a class character; we naturally should study the newest sciences and technologies and also make innovations on the basis of absorbing and digesting them. In regards to education, because the political, economic and historical conditions of the various countries are different, their educational systems also differ a great deal; but they also have common laws to follow. For example, education must be given priority; this is a common law. Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany, because they emphasize education, have promoted the rapid development of their economies; this experience is worthy of our borrowing. Also, that fact that institutions of higher learning and the production departments and scientific research organs, if they cooperate with one another, may promote the development of our economy and science and technology; this is also a common experience of all countries. America's silicon valley was built precisely in this manner. Our institutions of higher learning have likewise created the experience of combining teaching,

production and scientific research together ; now we must develop it under new historical conditions. The education of every country has its own strong points and weak points; we must complement our weak points with other people's strong points. We must strengthen international exchange in respect to education and science and technology, promote the practice of having our institutions of higher learning establish regular relations with their foreign counterparts, support our scientists in their attendance at various international scholarly conferences so that, through various channels, they can understand the new achievements and new information in world science and technology and thereby broaden our vision and enliven our academic atmosphere. In the matter of international scholarly exchange, people have always been used to learning from each other and helping each other. We must humbly learn other people's strong points and also see our own fine points; we need to be neither arrogant, nor unduly belittling ourselves. Studying the experiences of foreign countries must proceed from our own reality so as to "make foreign things serve China;" we must not just plagiarize; this has also been vindicated by our historical experience. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out in his article "On the Ten Major Relationships" that "Our policy is to learn from the strong points of all nations and countries, learn all that is genuinely good in the political, economic, scientific and technological fields and in literature and art. But we must learn with an analytical and critical eye, not blindly, and we can't copy everything indiscriminately and transplant mechanically. Naturally, we must not pick up their shortcomings and weak points." In learning from the experience of foreign countries today, we should still adhere to this correct principle.

The matter of having our education oriented toward the future is determined by the characteristics of education. The saying, raising a tree in 10 years but raising talents only in 100, reflects that the cycle for raising talents is quite long. Elementary pupils entering school today will not graduate from college until the end of the present century; college students entering school today, after their graduation, must pass through a period of training, up to the 1990's or the beginning of the 21st century before they can become the core cadres for our construction. In running our education we must have a strategic eye; not only must we provide talents for the economic revival of the 1990's and even greater development in the 21st century, but also enable the talents we raise to adapt to the requirements of our economic and social development in the future. In having ourselves oriented toward the future, we must not confine ourselves in economics and technology, we must also be oriented toward the future of communism. Communism as a social system can be realized only after a long struggle by a number of generations. The construction of modernization in which we are now engaged is a developmental stage in our Communist movement; it continues to march forward toward the higher stage of communism. In this process, we must energetically develop our production and continue to elevate the people's Communist consciousness, and in the case of education, whether in terms of improving the quality of our laborers and developing our social productive forces or in terms of elevating the people's ideological consciousness and moral standards, it invariably plays an important role. Marx once said: "The most advanced workers all understand that the future of their class, and hence the future of mankind, is entirely determined by the education of our growing generation of workers." Marx linked the future of the working class and the future of mankind

together; this helps us in deepening our understanding of the important meaning of having our education oriented toward the future. In running our education, we must proceed from our own reality, set foot on the present, and look ahead with foresight and face the future of our own country as well as the world; we must both adapt to the situation of the world's new technological revolution, enable our students to master modern science and technology and acquire the ability of innovation, and train them to have firm Communist beliefs, lofty Communist morality and fine discipline; that is, we must train our younger generation into new Communist persons with ideals, morality, culture, and a sense of discipline.

In a word, the "three orientations" have pointed out a clear direction for our educational work and posed higher demands on our training of talents in respect to whether they are red or expert. In adhering to having our education oriented toward modernization, we cannot forget the socialist orientation; in adhering to having our education oriented toward the world, we cannot just see the development of the world's economy and science and technology but at the same time pay attention to the world's struggles in respect to politics and ideology and culture; in adhering to having our education oriented toward the future, we cannot forget our Communist future. Only by fully comprehending and conscientiously implementing this guiding principle of the "three orientations," proceeding from our own reality, adhering to adapting to local conditions and individual institutional conditions and maintaining our clear head can we do a good job in our educational reform with guidance and in a planned manner and thereby achieve the fundamental goal of producing more talents, producing them faster, and producing better talents as well as achieving more and better results in our scientific research. At present, the situation in our country is good; our rural reform has achieved great victories; our urban reform has just gotten under way. Educational reform is a must. So long as we conscientiously implement the party's line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, follow the direction of the "three orientations," rely on the broad masses on the educational front, and carry out our educational reform with guidance and in a planned manner, a new situation is bound to emerge in our educational undertakings.

9255

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NEW TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION'S EFFECT ON EDUCATION POLICY

Beijing GAOJIAO ZHANXIAN [HIGHER EDUCATION FRONT] in Chinese No 11, 13 Nov 84
pp 2-5

[Article by Pan Maoyuan]3382 2021 0337]: "The Guiding Ideology for the New Technological Revolution and the Formulation of a Policy on Higher Education"]

[Text] There is an inevitable link between the development and reform of the new technological revolution and of higher education. Formulating a policy on higher education that meets the new technological revolution is an important component of the entire policy, and one that has a profound strategic significance. Recently, many comrades have written articles proposing various policies for higher education, and the great majority of these ideas are correct and useful, but there are some that are open to question. I believe that in considering a policy, we must first have a clear-cut guiding ideology which will then allow us to draw up a policy that is both correctly oriented and realistic. Below are brought up for your reference some preliminary views on the guiding ideology for formulating a policy on higher education.

I. We Must Use Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought As a Guide.

The new technological revolution is essentially a revolution of productive forces. Historical materialism tells us that the revolution of productive forces is bound to bring about changes in every aspect and field of society. Of course the changes will first be in the relations of production and the production structure, but a series of changes will be unavoidable in every aspect of the superstructure and social life. How the change will occur, to what degree and whether the change will be fast or slow depend on the restrictions it receives from various factors. If we acknowledge this fundamental principle of Marxism, then when considering a policy, we cannot merely look at technology and not society; we cannot just look at material things and not consider people. This current technological revolution is different than other technological and production revolutions of the past. Its distinguishing feature is that information technology is its leading branch of knowledge, which has caused an expansion of mental work, and by replacing some mental labor with information technology it has raised the effectiveness of mental labor. With the production structure changing from being "labor intensive" and "capital intensive" to "knowledge intensive" and "technology intensive," production and management will need even greater knowledge and intellectual ability. Therefore, "intelligence development," "production," the "reproduction" of knowledge and intellectual ability

and the development and training of people with professional skills will become the key and foundation of the new technological revolution. If we acknowledge this objective characteristic in the new technological revolution, then when we study a policy we cannot consider just material investment while not paying attention to the development of personnel and the development and improvement of higher education.

The above remarks mean that in considering a general policy, Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought should be taken as a guide. Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought should also be used when considering a policy for higher education. Presently, there are some articles which in discussing the policy on education or the policy on higher education have often copied the policies proposed by scholars of the capitalist class, such as what science and technology students should master, the need to change the "intelligence mold" into the "intellectual ability mold," the need to replace classroom instruction with independent study, and the need to replace specialized personnel with all-around personnel, to replace education by stages with lifelong education and to replace the plan of developing talented personnel with "labor market adjustment." What the scholars of the capitalist class advocate is reasonable and worth drawing lessons from. Still, much of what bourgeois scholars advocate comes from their philosophical viewpoint and social system, and we must use the standards of Marxism to analyze and assess these. In particular we must not forget or ignore the guiding principles and goals of socialist education. The goal of socialist education is to foster workers who have a socialist consciousness and who are educated. Socialist higher education must foster people with professional skills who have undergone overall development and are both socialist minded and vocationally proficient. Education in proletarian political thought and communist moral character are the basic components of an overall developed education. Our training of personnel cannot be merely intellectual education and not moral education; it cannot just stress the development of individual freedom and not consider education in collectivism. For example, some people have a blind faith in the plan for future education designed by bourgeois scholar, which has students of the future study independently by having a dialogue with a computer at home, substitutes a computer for the teacher, does away with classroom instruction and even abolishes the school system. For the time being, I am afraid this cannot be considered as a direction to strive for in China, even if it's carried out in a capitalist society. It is beyond doubt that modernizing teaching methods can raise teaching efficiency and partly replace the work of teachers, and although we are already doing this, we have not done enough. Our adult higher education also uses too many forms of remote teaching in its schools. In the future the running of schools in this fashion should be fully developed in order to satisfy the need of young people (mainly young working people) to raise their levels in science and technology. By substituting machines for teachers, can we still have a subtle influence on the student's character in education? Can dialogue with a machine replace the classroom group engaging in collective and organizational discipline education? Can remote education satisfy the needs of carrying out an overall developed education? These situations are all open to question. Speaking from the view of policy study, we should conscientiously consider the guiding principles and goals of socialist education.

II. We Should Base Ourselves on National Conditions, Be Geared to the Needs of the World and Follow the Path of China's Developing Its Own Education.

What are China's national conditions? First, China is a socialist state; second, China is a developing country; and, third, China has its own history, culture, resources, population and way of life.

China is a socialist state. Perhaps there are some points in the educational policies, aims and system of capitalist countries from which we can draw lessons, but their systems of education as a whole are not suited to China's national conditions. This principle has already been discussed above but we can bring up another example: the socialist economy is a planned economy, and when implementing this planned economy, because some conditions are not suited to economic development it is necessary to supplement according to market demands. We cannot, however, draw from this the conclusion that we should allow production to be a condition outside the purview of the government and allow, as a capitalist society does, the market to control the economy. Correspondingly, our development of skilled personnel is a planned development. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "Our national economy is based on a plan of proportionate development; we should have a suitable and well-conceived plan for the development and training of professionals and of the reserve army of labor. We should not only look at present needs but also at long-range needs and not only look at the needs based on the development of production and construction but also fully estimate the developing trends of modern science and technology." (From a speech made at the Conference on National Education Work.) The plan for skilled personnel should not be just a plan for the total quantity but should also include a plan concerning quantity, structure and standards. We should strive to do a thorough job so this plan meets the conditions of developing production brought on by the new technological revolution, the development of society and the changes in living conditions. Due to the existence of some conditions in the plan for skilled personnel that are not suitable for social development, the necessary adjustment and reform should be carried out, and these are such things as broadening the training requirements for skilled personnel and reforming the job assignment system for graduates. We cannot, however, draw from this the conclusion that we should, as capitalist society does, allow the labor market to be in complete control and to adjust to spontaneous adjustments because of a large number of unemployed skilled personnel.

China is a developing country. A developing country, especially a large country like China, should be geared toward the world's latest science and technological achievements. In trying hard to catch up, it does not need to follow completely in the path of the industrially developed countries of the West. It should first develop traditional industries and then develop new industries. Therefore, the emphasis will be put on the development of skilled personnel who have mastered the new science and technology. It will be absolutely necessary that top priority be given to special fields of study urgently needed in the new technological revolution. In a developing country's development process, the traditional industries are an important component of production growth, so a large number of skilled personnel will still be needed for these fields. Consequently, attention should still be paid to the courses and special subjects of the so-called "traditional industries," with some even needing further development. Of course the reform and improvement of these must be carried out according

to the development of science and technology. As soon as the new technological revolution is brought up, everyone should not, without considering the needs and requirements, start studying these new subjects all at once while ignoring the reform of the old industries. Experience has taught us lessons in this regard.

There are still the Chinese characteristics of history, culture, resources, population and way of life to consider. These have a bearing on the reform and other questions of curriculum, teaching materials and methods of teaching. Examples will not be given for each of these.

In short, we should follow the path of China's developing its own higher education. For example, everyone is enthusiastically discussing "all-round education." I believe the all-round education presently advocated in the West has some valuable features. During the fifties, based on the USSR's pattern at the time, we onesidedly stressed specialized education and criticized all-around education. Nevertheless, I do not favor the other extreme of refuting specialized education and replacing specialized education with all-around education. Taking the all-around education of the U.S. as an example: 1. To meet the needs of college graduates seeking employment, many second- and third-class schools of higher education have opened vocational curricula for the purpose of soliciting students. This in actuality should be called "mixed education." 2. General education in the average middle school contains too little scientific knowledge, especially in the fields of mathematics, physics and chemistry, and it also lacks a systematic system of learning. As a result, the knowledge base it provides is insufficient for studying fairly advanced subjects. Consequently, high-level colleges must make up and deepen the student's elementary knowledge. 3. The proportion of jobs in the labor market that fit specialized training is very low, so if one's studies are too specialized it is very difficult to adapt. Large companies and enterprises would rather recruit college graduates with a broad foundation and then train them. It goes without saying that these conditions are not identical to the conditions in China. It's true that there are also some problems with China's college graduates who are not able to use what they have studied. This is mainly because the requirements for specialized studies are too narrow, and also there are some drawbacks in the job assignment system. Generally speaking though, the proportion of jobs that fit specialized training is rather high, and the problems should be solved by broadening the requirements of specialized studies and perfecting the job assignment system. If we draw lessons from the reasonable points of all-around education, broaden the requirements of specialized studies, appropriately enlarge the knowledge foundation and also emphasize the development of the students' intellectual abilities while improving the job assignment system, not everyone will need to have jobs assigned to them and the proportion of jobs fitting specialized training will be raised. Briefly speaking, a wide base for training and specialties that possess thorough scientific abilities is, from the viewpoint of the state's financial burden and the time put in for studying, still more beneficial than an "all-around education" that has no specific training goal. The state can draw up an overall training plan that is best for professional personnel by calculating their number, and this will give full play to the advantages of the socialist plan of having a certain proportion of professionals and attain the greatest educational benefit. In the fifties, copying the USSR's

"specialized education" style did not completely suit the national conditions of China. Likewise, copying the U.S. style of "all-around education," will not necessarily suit the national conditions of China. In short, to improve specialized education and draw lessons from all-around education, our system should be based on our national conditions, draw lessons from abroad and follow China's own path.

III. We Should Base Ourselves on Reality While Facing the Future.

To meet the new technological revolution, higher education must be reformed. At present the main obstacles to this reform are conservative ideas and traditional practices. Deep-rooted traditional ideas on education, traditional plans for teaching, traditional course materials and traditional methods of teaching make reform difficult. The education policy should have scientific foresight and an innovative spirit and throw off the restrictions of traditional thought, orderly ways and customs. In deciding the plan for teaching, course materials and especially teaching methods, the schools, departments and teaching and research sections, along with the teachers themselves, still have a lot of initiative. In the educational program, except for the years set for a course, number of weeks and the common curriculum, there are no hard and fast rules, and this also causes the use of a unified program for specialization not to be "legally specified." Departments can draft and revise their programs and schools can conduct examinations and approve programs; they can offer any courses and adopt any teaching materials they wish. Below are some other relevant decisions they can make on their own. Teaching and research sections and teachers can decide whether to adopt jointly compiled teaching materials, and in the areas of teaching style and methods, their decision-making power is even greater. It is exactly this point that makes reform so difficult. Why is this? First, it is difficult to recognize the problems because our thinking is hampered by irrationality; second, there are the actual difficulties of familiar courses are not being offered and customary methods not being suitable. But there are also problems in offering new courses and adopting new methods. This requires our schools, departments, teaching and research sections and teachers to be geared toward the future, overcome difficulties and have the courage to reform and bring forth new ideas.

In discussing reform and the way to handle it, another tendency has been discovered, one that is divorced from reality, negates things that should not be negated or that could not be negated at the present time and manifests the belief that all traditional ways are wrong, for example, the belief that since classroom instruction is traditional it should be abolished and replaced with independent study. It has been said that this is the only way to conform with the development of human production, way of life and education from a centralized to a decentralized system and from reliance on organizations to self-reliance. The scientific properties of this prediction by Western bourgeois scholars is open to question. This will cause a 10,000-step retreat if adopted; the trend is like this but it is not the present reality. This is not the present reality of China, and moreover, it is not even the present reality of the U.S. The U.S. has advocated that independent study replace teaching by grades and classroom instruction for 80 to 90 years, but still it conducts teaching by grades, group instruction and small-group discussion. Naturally with more flexibility,

more freedom and students taking more initiative, there will be more flexibility for the individual. This method is worth our consideration. We say that traditional education hinders the reform of teaching. The main things to point out are that it just passes on knowledge and does not further develop the student's intellectual ability, only instructs while not guiding the students in discussion and self-study, only emphasizes the information in the textbooks and not the new knowledge that students have attained and stresses the dominant role of the teacher while not encouraging the students to show such things as independence, initiative and creativity in their studies. This is not to say that all "traditional things" are wrong and should be thrown out. It is true that we should give students more time for self-study so they can foster their ability in this; it is also necessary to supplement the education in institutions of higher learning through correspondence courses, television and self-testing that stress self-study. If we draw the conclusion from this that the direction of reform from now on should be toward replacing grades and classroom instruction with self-study, that education reform should make self-study its main method and that teachers should assume a position of just giving assistance, we will then be losing contact with reality.

An example related to this is the question of so-called "lifelong education" replacing the method of education by stages. In order to meet the conditions of rapidly developing science and technology, education cannot continue educating youths in specially designated stages, but must conduct continuous education and reeducation. This is a necessary trend that we have already started carrying out in a planned way by such things as developing adult higher education, implementing rotation training and, in some areas, starting colleges for people in the older age group. Can "lifelong education" replace the comparatively concentrated education by stages during youth? I feel this is not possible because when looking at the patterns of a person's mental and physical development, the years of youth are, after all, the best years for learning; in looking at the relation of study to work, only after a certain amount of study to attain a good knowledge base and technical ability can a person engage in a specific type of work. "Lifelong education" should be used to supplement and develop the education by stages learned during youth, and we should not promote the first view while refuting the latter.

IV. We Should Take a Systematic View in the Overall Study and Determination of the Relationship of Amount, Structure and Quality in Developing Higher Education.

A systematic study method takes the total process into consideration. It is a method that studies ways that are new and also ones that are effective. This is a valid method for studying higher education and drawing up a policy for higher education. In drafting the policy, the most important things to study are relationships between amount, structure and quality and also the course developed by changes in order to suit the new technological revolution.

There is no question that higher education needs to be increased in order for it to meet the needs of the new technological revolution. This increase is restricted by external conditions such as the development level of the productive forces, economic conditions and various social factors. There are also internal

restrictions that affect it, such as a sufficient number of qualified teachers, equipment and school buildings and especially the built-in structural condition that has been formed. In a given sense, structural adjustment is even more important than the increase. Substantial results can only be obtained if the increase is rationally structured and proportionate. For example, during the "great cultural revolution," it can be said that China's secondary education increased very rapidly, but the way it was structured did not meet our social needs at all. This irrational structure not only caused the loss of beneficial results but also brought about serious consequences. The structural problems of higher education are even more complicated, and after several years of adjustment, although there have been accomplishments, they still are not as good as they could be. So when considering a policy, the problems of structure should be thoroughly studied so that the increase develops with a reasonable structure. Also, it should be guaranteed that quality be a prerequisite in the development.

This increase in quantity does not necessarily create a contradiction with the raising of quality, but if a certain "critical point" is exceeded, then the quality will decrease. This critical point is the limit where quality can still be ensured. Sometimes in order to increase the quantity, bureaus, departments and areas cannot avoid affecting the quality for a short time. For example, in the last few years there has been a rapid increase in the number of post-graduate students, and it is hard to say that this has not affected undergraduate instruction at least a little. But this would be undesirable if it lowered the quality on a large scale for a long period of time.

For this reason, in the development of higher education the crucial problem in formulating a policy is in the comprehensive study of the relationships between its quantity, structure and quality for the purpose of selecting the best development plan. We cannot just make the sweeping statement that quantity should increase, the structure should be reasonable and the quality should rise. We can deal with an ordinary requirement in this way, but for a specific plan we must prove its feasibility.

In short, policy research involves many different internal and external concerns. First of all, the guiding ideology must be correct and clear; second, a whole series of real problems must be solved. Only through the joint efforts of theoreticians and realists can a policy be formulated that combines theory and reality, corrects the orientation and is actually feasible. Along with all this, in practice we should continuously revise and perfect the policy.

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EAST REGION

CHANGING CHINESE FAMILY ANALYZED

Nanjing JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Deng Weizhi [6772 0251 1807]: "Looking at the Advancing Tide of Family Renovation"]

[Text] On the issue of whether the contemporary family has production functions, theoreticians have at least four viewpoints. But the theoretical circles do not have a single word of dissent if we say that the contemporary family has life's daily functions. The family is the basic unit in organized social life. Irrespective of the fact that the function of the family is more and more being replaced by the society, the function of any social organization in the society is unitary and unilateral, but only the function of the family in life is comprehensive and plural. The various kinds of "families," within a considerably long time, have not been able to substitute for a person's family. Even if the many aspects of life's daily functions were one day all transferred to the society, many life activities would still remain in the family. This is not difficult to imagine. Therefore, the study of the relationship between family and lifestyle should be an important topic in the study of lifestyles. One would think that once a person gets rich, his life is bound to be good. The statement in "Han Shi Wai Chuan" that "a wealthy family possessing a piece of jade worth 1,000 taels of gold is still a poor family if it does not know how to make use of the jade" is something that calls for deep thought.

Profound changes are happening to contemporary Chinese families: (1) the family structure is becoming looser. The traditional Chinese family has been a closed body. So-called statements such as "arms always bend inward" and "domestic shame should not be made public" are vivid descriptions of the closed relationship in the family. But the situation is different today. Due to the lifestyles of different generations, younger people have in succession asked to be separated from their elders. This is possible due to the rise in the standard of living. In the study of the family, there is a term "degree of kinship" to explain the distance of blood relationships. In the past, kin within five degrees were close to each other, yet today even those within three degrees do not often gather socially. During the recent years, articles opposing divorce from many angles have been many, yet the rate of divorce continues to climb slowly. Does this mean that the family structure is getting looser? (2) The family size is shrinking. In the past, there were many cases where three or four generations with many sisters-in-law lived under the same

roof, but the situation is different today. The rate of increase in the number of households is higher than that of the population, and the number of people in each household has fallen sharply. There have even appeared a number of celibate persons. The size of urban families is smaller than that of rural families. Then with the development of urbanization, how would the size of families look? (3) The functions of families have changed from many to few. In the past, the functions of families were "few but complete." From economics to politics to recreation and education, all were carried out in the family. Yet with the elevation of the people's socialization level, many functions of the family have been moved from internal to external. We often talk of sending our children to kindergarten to reduce the family's workload, and of operating mess halls and fast meals to reduce the family's workload. . . . What is "reduction of the family's workload"? Viewed from the study of the family, it means the weakening of family functions. We feel comfortable in hearing about the "reduction of family workloads," but not about the "weakening of family functions." This is an act that is impolite to science. Let us go a little further, does the bearing of only one child mean the weakening of the birth function? (4) The sense of the family is getting weaker. The Chinese sense of the family is still stronger than that of foreigners. The number of people who put family interest above group interest and state interest is still great. However, we cannot ignore the fact that the Chinese sense of family is much weaker than before. The reduction in family size mentioned above is the manifestation of a weakening interest in big families. The difference between generations mentioned above is the product of the speedy development of social culture and is also the manifestation of the weakening relationship between human beings within a family. In 1980, I disagreed with the system of letting children inherit the jobs of parents and incurred much controversy. However, the number of early retirees to make way for their children has decreased. Some comrades who have retired early have now repented. All these show that the sense of family has been blunted.

All these changes in the contemporary Chinese family bring up no requirement for improving family lifestyles and are propelling appropriate changes in family lifestyles. I understand from two nationwide academic forums on families and one nationwide academic forum on lifestyles which I attended in 1984 that there have been six big changes in family lifestyles. (1) From the minimum requirement type to the well-off type. According to the universally used international standard, a poor country's citizens spend more than 60 percent of their income on food, those in well-off countries spend 40-60 percent on food and those in rich countries spend 20-40 percent. The proportion that the citizens of our country spend on food is 60 percent. Therefore, China should belong to the well-off countries. (2) From self-sufficient type to marketable commodity type. While there is no question about it in the cities, the commodity consumption by peasants has increased from 42 percent in 1978 to 62 percent in 1984. The weaving woman at home does not weave any more. (3) From materialistic type to cultural type. The money expended in art and recreation every month by each employee in 1981 was double that in 1978. Among the youths in Shanghai has emerged a "zeal in music." (4) From indoor type to outdoor type. There are almost no people who do not "leave the house," and the number of people visiting public places has increased. Youths now take pride in having more friends and social activities.

According to the survey by the CPC Youth Corps of the Shanghai Municipal Committee, the percentage of young workers who spend 3 hours per week in meeting friends has increased from 10.4 percent in 1981 to 16.5 percent in 1984. (5) From closed type to open type. This includes the change from unitary to multiple. Once opened, one's knowledge is widened, in which case the multiple type of life is brought about. At the same time, the varieties in the type of family also bring about varieties in lifestyles. (6) In mate selection the change is from political type or economic type to intellectual type and management type. According to the survey by YOUTH NEWSPAPER, many youths believe that the possession of learning and information can change a situation of non-wealth into one of wealth. They also think that most of the learned people always look at the light side of things and will not restrain and control their mates and, as such, are ideal husbands and wives. These six changes pointed out by the scholars who attended those meetings, although they do not cover all family life, are worth our close attention. We should be able to see the advancing tide in family reform and stand at the forefront of family reform.

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EAST REGION

SHANGHAI PAPER ON ROLE OF YOUNG INTELLECTUALS

OW250813 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Shanghai, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--Educational improvements are giving talented youngsters the chance to play a vital role in the country's modernization drive, according to Shanghai-based WEN HUI BAO.

One important benefit is the great increase in the number of young intellectuals, the paper quoted a postgraduate as saying. Postgraduate Zhang Zhichao, 33, majoring in world economy for a doctoral degree at East China Teachers' University in Shanghai conducted a survey of the changes in the structure of the contingent of Chinese intellectuals.

The emergence of an educated younger generation is filling the "talent gap" left by the 1966-1976 Cultural Revolution.

This is injecting vigor and momentum into the intellectual groups formerly full of learned elders, said Zhang.

Since 1949, 4,380,000 students have graduated in China, of whom 2,830,000--most of them under 40--graduated between 1966 and 1984.

The number of younger graduates has increased greatly over the past few years.

Of the 50,000 postgraduates trained since 1949 for what is often referred to as the "cream" of intellectuals, 30,000 have completed their courses since 1980.

Evening, TV and correspondence colleges are also giving more youngsters the chance to further their learning.

Chinese intellectuals are reviewing and expanding their knowledge to keep in step with world developments. China's vigorous economic reforms are encouraging an increasing number of intellectuals to keep up to date with the quickening pace of the technological revolution.

Researchers are beginning to move toward applied research instead of engaging in pure theoretical research and much closer links are developing between scientific research and practical application.

Many young intellectuals are producing a "shock wave" effect on the scientific establishment, according to the postgraduate, because of their determination to combine learning with real-life requirements.

Assisted by older intellectuals, the younger generation, often better at foreign languages and more able to absorb new ideas, is becoming more and more active in the modernization drive.

Allowing young talent to play a bigger role in China's reforms and in the open policy will prove to be of great historical significance, said Zhang.

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EAST REGION

FORMER PRISONERS FIND EMPLOYMENT IN SHANGHAI

OW290728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Shanghai, 29 Mar (XINHUA)--More than 12,000 ex-prisoners have found jobs in Shanghai in recent years, according to the city's labor force management department.

Among them, about 5,000 are now employed by collectively-run enterprises, 4,000 are self-employed and more than 3,000 work part time.

When 30-year-old Zhang Zhichun finished a three-year sentence for hooliganism in 1982, he was told by a prison official that he would be welcomed back into society as long as he abided by the law.

He had led a 150-member gang whose offences had been widely publicised in Shanghai, and he was therefore concerned at how his neighbors who had exposed his crimes would regard him.

He need not have worried. The neighborhood committee and other local people went out of their way to help him when he arrived home.

In less than a month, the neighborhood committee found him a temporary job, and later introduced him to work in a collectively-run stadium construction team, specially formed to help former inmates.

Now Zhang is married. And in addition to a monthly income of 150 yuan, he has medical and retirement insurance.

Recalling his experiences of the past two years, he said he was happy that "society didn't spurn me".

About 50 ex-prisoners work on Zhang's team. They have invited experienced retired workers to manage them and teach them new skills. Last year, the team made a profit of 160,000 yuan.

Xie Guoen, a retired policeman who now heads a street labor service institutions, said: "Employment is the first step on the road back to normal life for former prisoners."

An official of the Shanghai Labor Bureau said the authorities did not discriminate in employment against ex-criminals.

She continued: "The national drive to invigorate the economy is offering all former prisoners good chances at employment."

The government tries to arrange special help for ex-inmates if they have trouble finding jobs or marriage partners.

Over the past two years, half of the 70 released prisoners living in Penglai Street have got married or engaged.

Statistics show that former criminals are less likely to commit new offences if society offers them employment and respect.

A survey in Shanghai shows that two thirds of 606 prisoners released recently have become law-abiding citizens, and 129 of them have been commended or rewarded for good work.

CSO: 4000/167

EAST REGION

CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE CRIMINALS ANALYZED

Shanghai SHEHUI [SOCIOLOGY] in Chinese No 6, Dec 84 pp 13-15

[Article by Hou Baotian [0186 0202 3944] and Chen Qiongyan [7115 8825 5333]:
"Psychological Characteristics of Female Criminals"]

[Text] The criminal behavior of females reflects the social milieu. It is vitally important that we understand the criminal behavior of females, study its features and tendencies and analyze its characteristics in order to assure stability in our society.

An investigation conducted by a certain city in a certain province reveals that criminal cases involving females during 1983 had the following characteristics:

1. The number of crimes witnessed a rapid increase--almost twice the number in 1982.
2. Great changes occurred in the distribution of the nature of the crimes. Both the absolute and relative figures of criminal cases involving invasions of personal rights, violations of social order and the jeopardizing of the marriages of other people witnessed a huge increase.
3. Prior to the "cultural revolution," the criminal behavior of females involved primarily theft, and several years ago it involved mostly fraud; yet in recent years the number of crimes involving serious offenses such as gang activities, drug trafficking and bigamy has witnessed a huge increase. This shows that motives which prompt women to commit crimes now include thrill seeking in addition to material and financial gain.
4. The number of people who have committed multiple offenses has increased. In 1982, only one out of all female criminals had committed two offenses; in 1983, four had committed two offenses and one had committed three offenses. This shows that the criminal behavior of females is becoming increasingly threatening to our society.
5. The average age of female criminals has been decreasing; the percentage of those under the age of 20 has been increasing.
6. The number of serious offenders and those sentenced to long prison terms has increased. In 1982, 24 female criminals were found guilty; 2 of them were sentenced to prison terms of more than 10 years, 9 were sentenced to less than

7 years, 10 were put on probation and 3 were exempt from punishment. In 1983, 54 female criminals were found guilty; 2 of them were given the death penalty, 1 person was given life imprisonment, 7 were sentenced to prison terms of more than 10 years, 25 were sentenced to less than 8 years, 13 were put on probation and 3 were exempt from punishment.

The increase in crimes means that our society is exposed to greater danger. An even more serious problem has arisen: the general mood of society is being greatly affected by the reemergence of a number of ugly practices that died out during the early 1950's. Despite the fact that female criminals make up a small percentage of all criminals, they pose a serious threat to society because they take up a large portion of the criminal problems among the two sexes (68 percent of the 54 female criminals). Studies of hooligan gangs show that female participation has not only solidified the existence of the gangs and expanded their territories but has also corrupted the morals of young people and broken up family ties. As a case in point, a certain person surnamed Ma, who was leader of a gang and worked in a restaurant in a city, had abnormal sexual relationships with numerous men. Since 1982, Ma and 13 other criminals have seduced more than 100 people to take part in obscene dancing parties, listen to pornographic tapes and look at dirty pictures. They have also seduced young men and women to engage in criminal activities. In addition to having sexual relationships with over 50 men, Ma seduced and even forced some people into committing crimes. She has been sentenced to death.

The psychological characteristics of female criminals fall into the following categories:

I. The Licentious Type

These women engage in abnormal sexual relationships with men voluntarily in order to be physically and mentally gratified; some of them are motivated by material or financial reasons as well. In 1983 they accounted for 29.63 percent of all female criminals. Most of their crimes involved hooliganism and abduction; some involved bigamy, robbery and drug trafficking. Crimes committed by these women tend to be group activities and manifest themselves when frictions occur among various groups. These crimes have corrupted the morals of our youths immeasurably.

II. The Hedonistic Type

These women are obsessed with material gain and yearn for fashionable goods and the good life. They account for 29.63 percent of all female criminals. Their crimes involve corruption, fraud, hiding and fencing stolen goods. As a case in point, a cashier surnamed Chang, who worked in a nitrogen fertilizer factory's financial affairs section, and her husband have only one child and a monthly income of over 100 yuan. And an invoice clerk surnamed Wu who worked in the supply and marketing section of the same factory and her husband, oldest son and daughter had a joint monthly income of over 200 yuan; only their second and third sons were attending school. In order to afford high-grade commodities and a better life, Chang and Wu collaborated with each other from 1978 to May 1982 and embezzled over 7,600 yuan in more than 80 criminal offenses. Another

example is a female hoodlum who sometimes spent more than 20 yuan a day wining and dining. Once, while on an out-of-town trip to introduce new products, she and a "friend" of hers surnamed Li squandered more than 800 yuan in 2 weeks. She bragged about her behavior, saying, "While one is alive, one should eat, wear and enjoy nothing but the best," and "money for me is something that comes easy and goes fast."

III. The Liberated Type

These women become involved in criminal activities because they want to break away from poverty, troubled families or other spiritual problems. They account for 20.37 percent of all female criminals. Most of their crimes involve bigamy; some involve fraud, homicide and harboring criminals. As a case in point, a factory worker surnamed Duan felt distressed by the fact that her rural-commune-member husband (surnamed Liu) had become partially paralyzed as a result of a work-related brain injury. She refused to live with him as he could not even care for himself. She told others that "he is so dumb and slow that I could just die" and that "that son of a bitch just wouldn't die. How much longer am I going to be stuck with him!" She filed for divorce but Liu refused to sign. So she decided to make a reckless move in order to "get rid of the burden." One day after lunch, she tricked Liu into taking some sleeping pills, moved the gas stove into the bedroom and then went to work. Her husband died of gas poisoning.

IV. The Vengeful Type

These women commit crimes because they need to vent their anger. They account for 11.11 percent of all female criminals. Most of their crimes involve homicides; there have also been some involved in disorderly public conduct. As a case in point, a certain material reserve and management bureau's worker surnamed Chang (age 24) had had a love affair with a wardrobe clerk (surnamed Ji) of a Henan opera troupe since the end of 1977. Ji was able to have Chang do anything he wanted and often abused her. On the afternoon of 14 October 1982 Ji sneaked into Chang's bedroom and demanded that she have sex with him. He then ordered her to warm some milk for him to "nurture his body." She was consumed with vengeful anger and mixed some sleeping pills in the milk. After Ji dozed off she strangled him. She had wanted to kill herself also to end it all but "was worried that others wouldn't know about the wrongful treatment that she had received" and decided to surrender herself to the police. She gave the psychological reason for the murder as follows: "He treated me too cruelly." "I don't think I'd be happy even if I could find someone else; besides, no man would be able to live with my past. He had threatened to be back for me if he needed me again. He made my life miserable, so I wanted to make his miserable." "I feel I am the winner; I have avenged myself."

Reasons Why Women Commit Crimes

The above-mentioned crimes are the result of the interaction between certain negative characteristics among criminals and certain negative social elements.

The psychology of criminals can only be understood through their behavior and their testimonies. We would like to explore the psychological factors responsible for three types of criminal behavior:

I. Psychological Factors Responsible for Women Who Commit Crimes of a Licentious Nature

Those who commit crimes of this nature are predominantly (68.75 percent) young and spiritually unfulfilled women from relatively well-off urban families; some are middle-aged women over 30 or 40. The psychological factors responsible for their having committed crimes were not fostered overnight. Crimes of this type have witnessed changes both in number and in nature. The following are the reasons why these crimes have occurred:

First, a corrupt bourgeois mentality has poisoned the minds of young females immeasurably through pornographic literature, pictures, music and videotapes. As they go through puberty and a very impressionable period, their mental as well as physical development can be seriously affected by these pornographic elements. And as they come into increasingly extensive contact with things and as their social lives become increasingly complex, all kinds of individualistic desires are fostered. The young female criminals surveyed are mostly extroverted, pleasure seeking, active and fond of watching movies and TV and reading literary and artistic magazines--particularly highly provocative underground literature. They tend to be quick minded but are weak in their ability to reason logically. They are often extraordinarily interested in the provocative descriptions of "love" scenes and are curious about and aroused by them. And since they are mentally and emotionally immature, they are not aware of the severe consequences that can be brought about by the act. It is exceedingly easy for them to make mistakes and go astray.

Second, families and employers and other small collective groups have considerably obstructed the moral development of young women and have failed to nurture in them an interest in healthy activities.

Some young women went astray as a result of a bad family influence. As a case in point, the parents of a young woman surnamed He were unable to discipline her because one of them was paralyzed and the other blind. Her uncle, who lived with them, was a thief and burglar and often brought loose women home. This kind of family influence offset the education He had received in school; as a result, she began to be involved in criminal activities.

There are also some who got involved in crimes because they themselves had been victims of crimes. For example, a certain young woman surnamed E and a man surnamed Wu worked in the same factory and were neighbors. She called him Uncle Wu. One day in the summer of 1980, Wu tricked E into coming to his house and raped her. She was devastated by the fact that her uncle Wu turned out to be a wolf in sheep's clothing and yet she could not expose him as a criminal. Having lost faith in life, she began to be involved in illegal dancing parties with a man surnamed Li, who was a hoodlum and worked in the same factory as she. She thought this would help her "forget all her troubles," but she became only a plaything for male hoodlums.

Some women become criminals because they have been influenced by friends who are ideologically backward and morally unsound. For example, a certain young woman surnamed Lilu worked in a workshop with a group of young men--Jiang, Cao,

Shen, Tang, Wang and others. They often gathered together to exchange obscene stories and wine and dine. They told Liu that she was "so pretty that she should be an actress and that it was too bad that she had not been discovered." Liu, being air-headed and conceited about her looks, became entranced by the flattery and thought that she had found her "bosom buddies." She adored and worshipped them and eventually had sexual relations with four of them.

Third, members of hoodlum gangs are ultimately responsible for young women's involvement in crimes. Despite the fact that young women have been adversely affected by negative social influences, they never want to become criminals, but hoodlums took advantage of their weaknesses and lured them into criminal activities.

Fourth, the fact that some judicial agencies are excessively lenient toward female criminals tends to make them even more daring. Public security and judicial agencies sometimes give "males more severe sentences than females" or even fail to sentence female criminals who should be sentenced. Some agencies are reluctant to have judicial departments process criminal cases involving females. They tend to discipline instead of penalize female criminals; as a result, female criminals have become increasingly contemptuous of the law.

II. Psychological Factors Responsible for Women Who Commit Crimes for Monetary Reasons.

Women who commit crimes for monetary gain are utter egotists, anarchists and hedonists with the mentality of the exploiting bourgeois class. They yearn for things they cannot afford and do not deserve. They go astray and become involved in crimes because they believe that "the timid are destined to starve whereas the bold prosper."

III. Psychological Factors Responsible for Women Who Commit Crimes in Order to Be Liberated.

Those who commit crimes for this reason are predominantly (63.64 percent) middle-aged women in rural villages. They become involved in criminal activities for a variety of reasons: financial difficulties, helping others avoid legal penalties, ignorance of the law, etc.

Those who commit crimes as a result of financial difficulties are usually housewives who have experienced extraordinarily harsh financial circumstances. The clash between individual demands and the objective reality often leads to domestic disputes and greater distance between husband and wife. A small number of women are thus tempted to break away from their families and commit bigamy or fraud. As a case in point, a member of a certain production brigade in the Northwest surnamed Peng got married in 1972. Her husband, who was employed in another city, was unable to go home or send her money regularly. Peng experienced both financial difficulties and spiritual emptiness. She ended up living with her husband's nephew, Li, who had been caring for her. In 1976, she had a son by Li. In 1978, she took her son to live in another commune in order to get out of the situation. There she lived together with another man and had a daughter by him in 1980.

Some women become rebellious and commit crimes because they have been abused. As a case in point, a county commune member surnamed Guo got married in 1970 and gave birth to a son. Her husband started having extramarital affairs. Guo tried to reason with him on numerous occasions but only ended up being physically abused. Having been torn to pieces by her stormy marriage, Guo ran to another province and there she married a city janitor by the name of Wang in February, 1972. She had two sons by Wang. In her court defense she stated that "he refused to treat me as a human being. I'd rather die than go home!"

The incidents cited above indicate that the problem concerning female criminals is a serious one. We must trace the factors that contribute to its existence in order to eradicate it. We should have the masses of women undergo legal education in order to raise their ideological awareness, enhance their social status and offset the influences that the bourgeois mentality has exerted upon them. We should also improve the material lives of the masses as this is the only means to solve the problem concerning female criminals.

12680

CSO: 4005/463

EAST REGION

ACADEMIC FREEDOM DISCUSSED

Nanjing JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Wu Xiaoming [0702 2556 2494] et al.: "On Academic Freedom"]

[Text] Summary: "Creation must be free." The theoretical meaning and practical value of this principle are not limited to the territories of literature and art. The advocacy of academic freedom is the objective requirement of the development of the philosophy of Chinese social science. Academic freedom includes the two aspects of extrinsic and intrinsic freedom and is linked to the true implementation of the principle that "everyone is equal in front of the truth." Academic freedom needs the safeguards of law, morality and public opinion.

To follow the historical current of reform in the economic structure, the zeal of reform in the same way surges in the theoretical circles of our country. Just as strengthening enterprise vitality is the central link in the reform of economic structure, "academic freedom" is naturally the urgent call of many people with lofty ideas for piercing a certain gloomy atmosphere.

(1) When we read the first chapter of Volume 1 of the Chinese version of "The Complete Works of Marx and Engels," we can see young Marx's following inspiring statement in "Comments on Prussia's Recent Order To Censor Books and Newspapers":

"You praise the pleasant changes and endless precious deposits of nature, and you do not require that roses and violets send forth the same fragrance. Yet why you require that the most abundant thing in this world--the spirit--exist in only one form?"

"Under sunshine, each drop of dew glitters with endless colors, yet the spiritual sun, no matter how many bodies it has or on what it shines, is allowed to produce only one color, which is the official color!"

Beyond doubt, it is foolish to draw a historical analogy. No one will equate Marx's social background of 140 years ago with the present epoch. Yet the

basic opinion expressed by Marx here, his viewpoint that the spiritual products of human beings will have a variety of fragrances and colors, is still the truth today. Besides, in the 8th decade of the 20th century, socialist China in every sense should have an ample and more extensive democracy and freedom in spiritual production than did Germany in the 4th decade of the 19th century on the eve of the capitalist revolution. The aspect of "free development of different forms and styles in art and free contention among the different schools of science" should become our nation's true reality.

Due to the effects of the "leftist" influence in guidance ideology in those years, the free picture of "letting a hundred schools of thought content" has never truly happened in the academic circles of our country. "Leftist" ideas like "using class struggle as the key link" have become a customary force in the territory of ideology. Until not long ago, the dual antithesis of "anti-leftist in economy and anti-rightist in ideology" still restricts many brains that cannot think independently. As some comrades stated in the recent fourth representative conference of the writers association, the political dust fanned by "leftist" ideology has stuck and settled deep in the brains of many people.

Today, the CPC Central Committee has pointed out the solemn attitude of Marxism: "creation must be free." We feel that the theoretical meaning and the practical value of this principle are not limited to the territories of literature and art. In philosophy and society, the academic creation (in Spanish and Russian, both Chuangzao and Chuangzuo mean creation) of humanities should also be free. Therefore, since the slogan of freedom of literary creation is happily accepted today, suggesting the slogan of academic freedom is nothing but logical.

As Einstein the thinker pointed out earlier, if there were no such freedom, "there would not have been Shakespeare, Goethe, Newton, Faraday, Pasteur and Lister." "Only in a free society can the talented people invent and create cultural value." ("Works of Einstein" Vol 3, pp 118-119.) The advocacy of academic freedom is the objective requirement of the development of Chinese philosophy and social science and is the requisite for a prospering Chinese culture.

(2) Compared with academic democracy, academic freedom is even more basic. While democracy requires that the minority obey the will of the majority, there is no requirement for the minority to obey the majority, nor for the subordinate to obey the superior in academic issues.

We still like to use Einstein's words in explaining the main features of academic freedom, which are "extrinsic freedom" and "intrinsic freedom."

So-called "extrinsic freedom" is a social requirement which provides the possibility for a person to explore the truth, disseminate knowledge and express and lecture on the thing that he considers correct, so that he will not encounter danger or harm in exploring the truth and disseminating knowledge. To accomplish this, the society must guarantee that spiritual producers not be burdened with their basic needs of life at the expense of their theoretical

creations. In a simple word, "extrinsic freedom" includes: (1) a guarantee that theoretical workers have the time and energy to carry out academic creation and (2) a guarantee that theoretical workers be free to engage in researching various topics and disseminating various elements of knowledge.

So-called "intrinsic freedom" refers to the creators themselves: (a) they do not fear any authority or social prejudice and (b) their thought is not restricted by any usage or custom. We may also say that they do not adore authority nor are restrained by preconceived ideas. They have the criticizing spirit to examine all and the quality to think independently.

Evidently, without "intrinsic freedom" people will not dare nor know how to create. They either parrot what other people say or write annotations or explanations of no informational consequence. They will not provide new things to the human race. Without "extrinsic freedom," the creative potential of scholars may not be targeted, and consequently the practical spiritual potential cannot be formulated. In spite of the appearance of creative spiritual products, they fail to win social recognition, due to the lack of an opportunity to publish or disseminate, which is the same as commodities not having their value realized.

It should be pointed out that this kind of extrinsic or intrinsic freedom is always linked to the true implementation of the principle that "everyone is equal in front of the truth." If everyone is not equal, and there exists a man-made "authority" of all kinds, or if there is the arbitrary declaration of "restricted areas" by a small number of people, or if one party in the argument is intentionally or unintentionally allowed to take advantage of "the favorable environment" or use a "label" or a "stick" to work against the other defenseless party, or if the right of the opponent to debate is admitted in word but abolished in fact by various means, academic freedom will come to nothing, much less usher in the prosperous scene of academic schools standing in great numbers.

(3) In order to make academic freedom a tangible fact of life, various guarantees are necessary. The first is the guarantee by law. This should not be a problem. Our country's constitution expressly stipulates that citizens of the Chinese People's Republic have the freedom to carry out scientific research, literary and art creations and other cultural activities. We bring forward the legal guarantee of academic freedom now because we like to emphasize the two implications: (a) as long as it does not violate the constitution or other laws (CPC members naturally have to abide to their party constitution), any question appearing during an academic exploration should be handled by academic means. This includes the right of the criticized party to defend himself, counter-criticize in academic critiques and not be affected in political treatment, promotion of academic title or conferment of academic degree. Any action in the non-academic solution of academic questions should be considered illegal. (b) Appropriate laws and regulations (such as news regulations and publishing regulations) should be enacted to guarantee the true implementation of academic freedom in all respects.

Academic freedom also needs guarantees of moral and public opinions. First of all, there is the need for academic honesty. Attention should be paid to all the theoretical conclusions in accordance with logical progress. We should not lie, should not take one's cue from changing conditions, should not plagiarize the fruits of other people's efforts and should be ashamed "to inform on other people." Academic freedom is therefore a right and also a duty. Marx had praised Richardo's spirit of academic honesty, because in the same spirited way with which he attacked the proletariat, he also opposed the capitalists and the landlord class if they contradicted his theory. For the same reason, Marx accused Malthus as mean and shameless for often taking his cue from his masters.

What also should be advocated is freedom of academic tolerance. This is a psychological situation. During academic contentions or debates, there should be mutual respect and reciprocal learning from other party's long points to offset one's weakness. Academic freedom does not mean the elimination of ideological struggles. All scientific ideology must be developed from the struggles against ignorance and obsolescence and become abundant from being permeated and compared with other progressive ideologies. Here, there can be no academic freedom without academic tolerance.

Just as the democratic socialist banner flies over our motherland, the springtime of blossoming socialist academic freedom is bound to arrive.

12739

CSO: 4005/528

EAST REGION

SUCCESS IN REEDUCATION THROUGH LABOR DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO [CHINA'S LEGAL SYSTEM] in Chinese 7 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Huang Jingzhou [7806 2417 0719]: "Educate People, Save People, Train People--An Investigation of the Experimental Labor Reeducation School Run by the First Labor Reeducation Institute of Shandong Province"]

[Text] Since 1980, the First Labor Reeducation and Management Institute of Shandong Province has implemented the party's "educating, influencing, and saving" policy to enable, through systematic political, cultural and technical education and labor reeducation, a large contingent of personnel subject to labor reeducation to cast off their ignorance, correct their bad habits, and become talented people useful to socialism who are law abiding, uphold public virtue and have specific educational knowledge and production skills.

I

When the First Labor Reeducation and Management Institute began to operate, some cadres and policemen regarded labor reeducation as labor training, and running a school as something that belonged to the educational departments; some cadres and policemen also waited for the upper level to put forward some program. In response to such problems, the party committee organized the cadres and policemen to study the party's "educating, influencing, and saving" policy, enabled all cadres and policemen to recognize that the labor reeducation work in the new historical era actually constitutes special youth work, established the guiding ideology of educating people, saving people and training people for running the institute, and thereby made the running of the institute a conscientious conduct on the part of all cadres and policemen of the institute.

II

Establishing good environmental order is the necessary condition for running any institution. During the past few years, the First Labor Reeducation and Management Institute of Shandong Province has formulated and perfected 39 types of rules and regulations on such matters as study, labor, daily hygiene, drilling, letter-writing, meetings and etiquette; these made a set of strict, civilized approaches to management. This institute of labor reeducation also

established among the labor reeducation personnel the five committees or groups on discipline supervision, study and propaganda, production safety, daily hygiene and cultural and physical activities. In order to mobilize the positive factors among the labor reeducation personnel, the institute of labor reeducation based itself on the principle of relying mainly on reward and combining reward with punishment and divided the 1-day activities of the labor reeducation personnel into the four aspects of study, discipline, labor, and daily hygiene with 12 targets, and enforce daily appraisals accordingly. The marks resulting from such appraisals were published in a posted list after scrutiny by the company office. The institute's reeducation order thus became increasingly stable. Since 1984, the rate of labor reeducation personnel calmly resigning to their reeducation has reached better than 98 percent.

III

Developing the political, cultural and technical education of a normal system has been the central content of the operations of the labor reeducation institute. For this reason, they have grasped five things:

One is to perfect its organ and system. The headquarters of the institute established an education section; its battalion office established an education group as well as an education branch and teaching and research team; its company office had one cadre in charge of education work. The teaching classes each established a class committee, with a cadre serving as class president. Twenty-one sets of regulations were successively formulated, including "Detailed Regulations Governing the Administration of Education" and performance evaluation, examination, reward and punishment, etc. The second is establishing educational facilities. During the past few years, three instructional buildings were newly erected, and one set of electronics teaching equipment was acquired. The third is rational organization of classes and establishment of the ranks of teachers. On the basis of the cultural level, practical competence, labor period, and whether their public offices were retained and technical assets and conditions of the like on the part of the personnel, and proceeding from benefiting production and the ability for the labor reeducation personnel to make a living afterwards, they carried out a rational organization of the classes. Under conditions of teacher shortage, and on the basis of securing talents locally and those who with ability should become teachers, the institute selected and equipped itself with 74 cultural and technical teachers, succeeding in providing every class with supervisors and every subject with teachers. The fourth is the formulation of educational norms and implementing teaching methods. In political education, the three courses on the socialist legal system, the revolutionary view of life, and Communist ethics are mainly taught; in cultural education two courses on linguistics and mathematics are taught; in technical education the courses on woodwork, tile-making, electrical engineering, technical drawing, hygienics, sewing and cooking are taught. Every subject has its own syllabus and teaching plan. And the fifth is the guarantee of teaching hours. Every one teaches no less than 590 classroom hours each year, and no one is allowed to take up study hours on any pretext.

Since 1980, the label of illiteracy has been removed from 1,260 persons; 1,004 persons have advanced from junior elementary to senior elementary schools; 701

people have graduated from senior elementary school; 112 people have obtained a certificate on cultural competence at the junior middle school level jointly issued by the education bureau and staff and workers education office of Zibo Municipality; and 296 people have attained the second level of competence and above in technical work.

IV

The committing of crimes by most labor reeducation personnel starts from liking leisure and disliking work. The First Labor Reeducation and Management Institute of Shandong Province includes the honor of work as an important content of political education so as to continue to provoke the labor enthusiasm of the labor reeducation personnel. During the past few years, the institute has consecutively scored over-fulfillment of production; it has now already achieved the productive capability and scale on 4 main production projects, 8 varieties, and 720 specifications. The yearly production of silicone carbon sticks has reached about 50 percent of the total of the country's similar products; silicone carbon tubes is a product it alone produces in the country; graphitized electrode and hard firing clay are now exported to countries like Japan and Pakistan.

V

In order to meet operational needs, the party committee of the labor reeducation institute has followed the requirements of making cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent in readjusting the leading group of the institute itself and those at its section and brigade levels, promoted the titles of a contingent of technical personnel, persistently and assiduously grasped with vigor the rectification of the cultural and professional training as well as discipline and workstyle of the cadres and policemen. Since this "strict crackdown" was put into effect, no incident in violation of policy has occurred at this institute.

9255

CSO: 4005/502

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI PROVIDES MORE HOUSING FOR TEACHERS

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 29 Dec 84 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Xia Lunqin [1115 0243 0530]: "Shanghai Scores Notable Successes in Building Dwellings for Teachers"]

[Text] Since 1980, the Shanghai municipal CPC committee and the municipal government have conscientiously implemented the spirit of the party Central Committee's instructions and grasped firmly the task of building dwellings for school teachers, administrative staff and workers. The secretary of the municipal CPC committee regards overcoming housing difficulties as a "top priority" job and a vice major has been designated to spare part of his time to take care of the day-to-day work in this regard. Over the past 4 years, a total of 1,097 million square meters of dwelling space has been allocated to secondary and primary school teachers successively at three different times. In the 2 years of 1983 and 1984 alone, a total of 214 million yuan has been invested in this project, which amounted to 37.4 percent of the total investment in housing allocations for departments and institutions.

Shanghai is the largest industrial city in China. However, for a long period of time, housing construction in the whole city has lagged far behind. The per-capita dwelling space for residents of Shanghai is only 4.88 square meters. In the 3 years from 1978 to 1980, secondary and primary school teachers, administrative staff and workers have been allocated only a total of 815 square meters of housing space. As a result, the number of households of secondary and primary school teachers, administrative staff and workers who are faced with housing difficulties and are in poor living conditions can be described as a "first rank" problem in the whole city.

In 1983, Shanghai Municipality reformed its administrative system of housing construction and pursued a principle of "unified construction, slicing into separate units and distribution going ahead of construction" in an all-round way. The housing construction plan was immediately made known to the various organizations, which asked them to take care of such public agencies as secondary and primary schools, government organs and public organizations which lacked funds or were faced with housing difficulties. The city could supply the needed funds. Construction

materials could also be supplied by the city under the unified plan on the basis of a fixed quota. In February of this year (1984), the municipal planning commission and construction commission arranged to allocate 415,000 square meters of housing space to the educational department and its affiliated organizations on the basis of the 1983 locally financed housing construction plan. This investment cost more than 80 million yuan. The municipal construction commission in handling this project has achieved the goal of giving "three priorities" to examining and approving construction sites, arranging construction plans and supplying construction materials. On the basis of this approved plan, the education bureaus of the various districts either tried to organize themselves to take up the job or let the municipal construction site development company contract for construction. The land required for use in housing construction is to be resolved by the education bureaus of the various districts by means of tapping its potentials. In case anyone finds it difficult to tap the potentialities, he may file an application and land can thus be supplied by either the municipal planning and construction administration or the municipal construction site development company. Over the past 2 years, with the support and coordination of the planning, construction and housing administration departments, the 415,000 square meters of land for use in housing construction have been secured. Engineering projects have been approved by the leading departments of the municipality. At present, most of these houses are under construction and approximately 190,000 square meters of dwelling space will be completed by the end of this year, which make up 45 percent of the total. By deducting 25 percent of the total floor space for traffic and compensation, the space actually available will be 150,000 square meters. In this case, by the end of this year (1984) and until the Spring Festival, 3,000-4,000 households of educational workers will move into their new residences. In both this and the next year, the municipal education department also plans to put aside a total of nearly 10,000 square meters of dwelling space from the teachers, administrative staff and workers housing project for use as experimental commodity units to be sold to teachers, administrative staff and workers who have housing difficulties but are financially better off. This project will be subsidized by the government.

Recently, Mayor Wang Daohan [3076 6670 3211] of Shanghai Municipality indicated at a meeting that the municipal government had arranged a construction site of 655,000 square meters for secondary and primary school teachers, administrative staff and workers. This site makes up 41 percent of the total size of land assigned for housing construction throughout the city. From now on, land allocated for housing construction will continue to increase.

In addition to the leadership and support of the municipal CPC committee and the municipal government, the education department of Shanghai Municipality has accomplished the following tasks: first, it has actively reflected the situation of teachers encountering housing difficulties, has strived to attract the attention of the leaders and serves as a good advisor. Second, it has strengthened its leadership and established

crack and efficient working organs. The municipal education bureau has transferred some comrades from various districts (counties) and a staff office has thus been set up. A deputy director of the bureau has been assigned concurrently to take charge of the office. The various districts (counties) also have adopted measures to reinforce their own strengths in housing construction. In addition, the education department has also paid close attention to relying on the winning over support from the various concerned departments, particularly the construction department, to settle the problem of securing construction sites.

Ni Tianzeng [0242 1131 1073], the vice mayor of Shanghai Municipality, pointed out at an experience exchange conference dealing with the question of how to resolve the housing problem of secondary and primary school teachers, administrative staff and workers in the southern areas that Shanghai Municipality will "continue to promote a benign cycle of this kind by way of raising the status and wages of teachers doing a still better job in education, speeding up the cultivation of talented people, promoting an economic boom and reinforcing financial resources and then turning back to raise the status and wages of teachers again." To use a simple word to sum up the question of housing construction for teachers, administrative staff and workers, it is that we must start now. Even though it is an arduous task, it is full of promise if we pay close attention to it.

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CSO: 4005/472

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI MUSLIMS ESTABLISH COMPANY--Shanghai, 23 Mar (XINHUA)--Shanghai's Muslims have set up a company specially to do business with the Islamic world, particularly the Middle East countries. Established by the Shanghai Islamic Association, the non-governmental Muslim development company will open joint ventures abroad, contract for overseas construction projects and provide labor services, general manager Jin Zhiyuan said here today. It will also carry out compensation trade and process imported materials, and launch businesses producing goods needed by Muslims, Jin said. A company delegation is to visit Pakistan, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait early next month, to explore possibilities of cooperation. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0645 GMT 23 Mar 85 SK]

CSO: 4000/167

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING

HK230920 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] The 12th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 6th Provincial People's Congress was held in Zhengzhou yesterday. Zhang Shude, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting.

The meeting decided that the third session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress will be held in Zhengzhou in this May.

The meeting made suggestions on the main topics of the third session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. They include listening, examining and approving a work report of the provincial people's government, a report on the province's final financial accounts for 1984 and a draft of the budget for 1985, a work report of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, a work report of the provincial Higher People's Court, and a work report of the provincial procuratorate; adopting resolutions on the above reports; and holding elections.

The meeting decided to organize deputies of the provincial People's Congress to conduct an inspection on the implementation of the plan for the province's economic and social developments and the current reform of the economic structure before the convocation of the third session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress.

Ma Ruihua, Shao Wenjie, Ding Shi, Wang Peiyu, Guo Peijun, and Fan Lian, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress, attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005/693

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI INSTITUTES BIMONTHLY FORUM WITH NONPARTY PERSONAGES

HK221414 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] The Provincial CPC Committee recently decided to establish the system of holding a bimonthly forum with nonparty personages to listen to their views on political, economic, and other important issues.

Yesterday the first forum was held after the establishment of this system. Shen Yinluo, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, attended the forum and exchanged views with nonparty personages. He said: At the forum, lip service must not be paid, formalism must not be pursued, and importance must be attached to practical results. All problems reflected by all of you must be handled one by one and results must be made known. This is called information feedback.

At the forum, Tao Yang, director of the United Front Work Department of the Provincial CPC Committee, introduced the conditions on Taiwan and the situation in our province's work concerning Taiwan. Nonparty personages conducted a lively discussion on folding our province's work concerning Taiwan.

Responsible persons of all democratic parties, the Federation of Industry and Commerce, the Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, the counsellors' office, the Research Institute of Culture and History, and all religious organizations at the provincial level attended yesterday's forum. They expressed their welcome of this system established by the Provincial CPC Committee.

CSO: 4005/693

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI LEADERS ATTEND MEMORIAL MEETING FOR HUA YUQING

HK221300 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Comrade Hua Yuqing, vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, member of the China Democratic National Construction Association Central Committee Standing Committee, vice chairman of the Hubei Provincial CPPCC Committee, member of the CPC group of the Hubei Provincial CPPCC Committee, and chairman of the Hubei Provincial and Wuhan City Democratic National Construction Associations and Federations of Industry and Commerce, failed to respond to medical treatment due to illness and died in Hankou on 12 March 1985 at 1742 at the age of 76.

A memorial meeting for Comrade Hua Yuqing was held in the Wuchang Hongshan Hall today. Prior to this, responsible comrades of the province and city and personages of various circles paid their last respects to Comrade Hua Yuqing's remains in the Hankou Funeral Parlor on the morning of 19 March.

Those who sent wreaths or telegrams of condolence were Chen Pixian, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and head of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee; Wang Renzhong, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Hu Jiewen, Vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the China Democratic National Construction Association Central Committee; Rong Yiren, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the Board of Directors of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation; Yang Jingren, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and head of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee; Hu Ziang, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce; Wang Guangying, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and chairman of the Board of Directors of the Everbright Industrial Corporation; Liu Jingji, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee; Zhang Pinghua, member of the Central Advisory Commission; Song Kanfu, adviser to the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; Wang Kewen, deputy secretary of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee; Xu Dixin, Sun Qimeng, Guo Dihuo, Sun Xiaocun, Pu Jiexiu, Tang Yuanbing, Wu Zhichao, Chen Shiheng, Chen Mingshan, Wan Guoquan, Feng Tiyun, and Huang Daneng, vice chairmen of the China Democratic National Construction Association Central Committee; Luo Shuzhang, Gu Gengyu, Liu Nianzhi, Jiang Peilu, Xiong Yingdong, Zhang Jingli, Liang Shangli, Huang Liangchen, Sun Fuling, and Huang Changxi, vice chairmen of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce; and Wang Kuancheng, chairman of the Hong Kong Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

The CPPCC National Committee, the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, and the China Democratic National Construction Association Central Committee sent wreaths. Others sending wreaths included the Hubei Provincial and Wuhan City CPC Committees, the provincial and city Advisory Committees, the provincial and city People's Congress Standing Committees, the provincial and city governments, the provincial and city CPPCC Committees, the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, the Political Department of the Wuhan Military Region, the provincial Higher People's Court, the United Front Work Departments of the provincial and city CPC Committees, the Organization Department of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial and city Democratic National Construction Associations and Federations of Industry and Commerce, all provincial and city democratic parties, the democratic national construction associations and federations of industry and commerce of all cities under the jurisdiction of the provincial government, the Wuxi City CPPCC Committee in Jiangsu Province, and the United Front Work Department of the city CPC Committee.

Attending the memorial meeting were leading comrades of the province and city and responsible persons of quarters concerned, including Guan Guangfu, Huang Zhizhen, Shen Yinluo, Wang Qun, Qian Yunlu, Han Ningfu, Xu Daoqi, Li Wei, Liu Huinong, Li Erzhang, Tian Ying, Liu Qizhi, Shi Chuan, Zhang Jinxian, Wang Hanzhang, Chen Ming, Deng Ken, Xie Wei, Zhou Jifang, Xu Jinbiao, Liang Zhiyan, Tao Yang, Sun Yaohua, Zhou Yongzeng, Hu Hengshan, (Meng Xiaopeng), Wu Guangzheng.

[Zhang Zhonglang), Ma Weiqing, (Wang Gongan), Zhao Houfu, (Ma Gongjing), and (Wang Jiqing); responsible persons of relevant departments, offices, committees, and bureaus of the provincial and city CPC Committees and of the provincial and city governments, all provincial and city democratic parties and organizations concerned.

Comrade Huang Zhizhen presided over the memorial meeting and Comrade Li Wei delivered the memorial speech. In his memorial speech, in concluding, he said: We are mourning Comrade Hua Yuqing with deep grief. We must turn grief into strength. Under the banner of the 12th Party Congress we must work hard to invigorate China, to unite as one, and to build our country into a powerful modern socialist country with Chinese characteristics.

After the memorial meeting leading comrades of the province and city and responsible persons of quarters concerned expressed sympathy and solicitude for the surviving family members of Comrade Hua Yuqing.

CSO: 4005/693

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

NPC, CPPCC DELEGATES--Last night at the Hunan Guesthouse, Mao Zhiyong, Xiong Qingquan, and Jiao Linyi, leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, preparatory groups of the provincial Advisory committee, the provincial Planning Committee, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC, and the provincial Military District, met deputies to the third meeting of the Sixth NPC and members of the third meeting of the Sixth CPPCC, who are going to depart for Beijing. At the meeting, Mao Zhiyong said: These two meetings are very important. I hope that you will actively participate in the meetings and convey to us the spirit of the meetings, thereby making contributions toward invigorating the province's economy. The province's deputies to the NPC and members of the CPPCC will soon depart Changsha for Beijing. [Text] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 22 Mar 85 HK]

CSO: 4005/693

SOUTHWEST REGION

RESULTS OF FIRST-PHASE OF PARTY CONSOLIDATION REPORTED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Mei Songwu [2734 2646 2976]: "First Phase of Party Consolidation Scores Great Successes"]

[Text] The party workstyle of all the 95 provincial-level ministries, commissions, departments and bureaus which participated in the first phase of party consolidation has taken a turn for the better. The party workstyle of 58 of these units has taken a basic turn for the better and that of 31 of these units has taken an obvious turn for the better. This is the conclusion drawn after an overall inspection of the party workstyle of the various units of provincial-level organizations was conducted in December of last year by the inspection group organized by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and participated in by the party committees of the provincial discipline inspection commission and organizations at the provincial level. A study was carried out together with the staff office of the provincial CPC committee in charge of party consolidation work.

Beginning in December 1983, units of organizations at the provincial level started to carry out party consolidation work one after another. During the past year, they have, from beginning to end, insisted on the principle of reform while consolidating on the basis of demands set before them by the party Central Committee and the provincial CPC committee. They have done an enormous amount of work during the year in rectifying the party workstyle. The ministries, commissions, departments and bureaus have altogether investigated and dealt with 103 cases of seeking personal gain by power, a seriously bureaucratic workstyle and violations of the law and discipline. They resolved 35 cases in which cadres at the department and bureau levels sought personal interests by taking advantage of the power of office. They have done a good job from start to finish in checking unhealthy tendencies which appeared in the building and distribution of houses and in the "three recruitments, three changes and one transfer." Members of the leading party group of the provincial department of light industry led mid-level cadres and scientific and technical personnel many times to go down to more than 300 light-industry enterprises to carry out investigations and studies one after another. Afterwards, they worked out feasible and dependable plans for simplifying

the governmental structure and delegating powers as well as programs to be carried out during the period of the Seventh 5-year Plan. For this, the ministry of light industry circulated a notice to commend them. In implementing Document No 1 of the party Central Committee, leading cadres of the provincial bureau of industry and commerce went down to the grass-roots units to conduct investigations and studies. They put forward concrete suggestions asking for a relaxation of policies and the promotion of commodity distribution. These suggestions have been approved and transmitted by the provincial government throughout the province for implementation. Since then, the volume of business in the cities and the rural areas throughout the province has increased by 400-500 million yuan each month. Some comrades of the leading party group of the provincial court lived and had their meals in the office when they waged the struggle of cracking down on criminal activities. In a 4-month period, the number of serious and important cases they have handled and wound up was commensurate with the workload in the previous 6 years. In the past, the provincial second light-industry department has always been obstructed by the influence of factionalism in such matters as recruiting party members and distributing dwelling units. During party consolidation, the misunderstanding caused by factionalism has been eliminated through the educational campaign for negating thoroughly the "cultural revolution" and the intensive implementation of such activities as heart-to-heart talks. Consequently, a gratifying atmosphere in which the whole department has united as one to make a new breakthrough has emerged.

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CSO: 4005/472

SOUTHWEST REGION

FORUM ON SECOND PHASE OF PARTY CONSOLIDATION

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by staff reporter: "Do a Still Better Job in the Second Phase of Party Consolidation"]

[Text] The group for guiding the party consolidation of the provincial CPC committee held a forum on the work of the second phase of party consolidation in Chengdu from 10-13 January to stress the necessity of implementing the spirit of the forum convened by the staff offices of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation of the party Central Committee. At the forum, it studied conscientiously the question of how to do a good job in the second phase of party consolidation in our province.

Comrades who participated in the forum studied the important speech made by Comrade Bo Yiho [5631 0001 3134], described their own conditions and experiences and defined some questions which we must watch closely during the second phase of party consolidation.

- It is necessary to have a thorough understanding of the importance of the second phase of party consolidation. More than 5,100 units and 670,000 party members participated in the second phase of party consolidation in our province. Almost all of these units have been serving as a link between the upper and the lower levels on all fronts. All units participating in party consolidation must adopt a solemn and serious attitude to set high demands on themselves in order to accomplish the task of party consolidation.
- It is necessary to make clear the main issues to be resolved in party consolidation. In the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Party Consolidation," it has put forward four tasks for us to accomplish during party consolidation. The Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation again put forward four focal points based on experiences gained during the first phase of party consolidation. We must work conscientiously to resolve these issues.
- It is necessary to adopt practical, realistic and flexible methods of work. We must guard against two kinds of erroneous tendencies. The first kind is to copy mechanically and apply indiscriminately under rigid and overelaborate regulations. The other kind is a deviation from the goal and the four tasks of

party consolidation. The result of this tendency is to get things through perfunctorily. We must proceed from realities to arrange party consolidation work and accomplish the task of party consolidation with a creative spirit.

- It is necessary to carry out an educational campaign to negate thoroughly the "cultural revolution." Every unit must carry out an educational campaign in this respect forthwith. Areas and units which have more problems, in particular, must carry out educational campaigns conscientiously and in depth. Leading cadres must take the lead. They must have a clear-cut stand, grasp the focal points, insist on positive education and encourage wide-ranging heart-to-heart talks in order to achieve the goal of eliminating factionalism and strengthening solidarity.

- It is necessary to carry through resolutely the tasks of party consolidation and reform. In accomplishing the work of party consolidation and reform which is being carried out at present, we must pay attention first to reform. Whatever can be reformed at present must be reformed. With whatever can be decided within one's own functions and powers, positive actions must be taken to reform so that reform work can be carried out steadily and in depth. Second, we must rectify the new erroneous tendencies. For this, the party Central Committee and the State Council have laid repeated injunctions upon us. All units must take resolute measures to carry out the work. Third, we must improve the workstyle of leading cadres and raise working efficiency.

- It is necessary to do a good job in building leading groups. In the entire course of party consolidation, we must always pay attention to the readjustment of leading groups and to strengthening the building of the third echelon. In considering the cultural structure, we must pay attention to one's actual cultural level when a diploma is being examined. We must pay attention to genuine talent who have become useful persons through independent studies since attention has been paid only to graduates of regular schools. With regard to cadres in dispute, we must not brush them aside and ignore them. Rather, we must make an analysis of them in order to bring about a correct assessment.

- It is necessary to strengthen conscientiously the leadership in the work of party consolidation. Principal leading comrades must do this work in person. It is necessary to have two groups so that one group can take care of normal business and the other can take charge of party consolidation work. Prefectural and county CPC committees must set up capable working bodies in order to send out liaison officers to strengthen investigation and study so as to give more effective leadership adapted to different needs.

Ne Ronggui [5119 2837 6311], the leading cadre of the group for guiding the party consolidation of the provincial CPC committee, stressed in his speech that the second phase of party consolidation must have a well-knit schedule and be implemented at a better level of quality.

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CSO: 4005/473

SOUTHWEST REGION

RESULTS OF 1984 LOCAL ELECTIONS REPORTED

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by staff reporter: "The 11th Session of the Standing Committee of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Concluded"]

[Text] The 11th session of the standing committee of the 6th Provincial People's Congress ended yesterday in Kunming.

At the 3-day meeting, deputies who participated in the meeting studied the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Economic System" and listened to and discussed the report submitted by Gov Pu Chaozhu [2528 2600 2691] and a report on the development of collective enterprises in the cities and the countryside. They all regarded the "Decision" as a programmatic document in carrying out the four modernizations drive which we must study conscientiously and whose essence we must grasp in depth. They said that the report submitted by Gov Pu Chaozhu reflects the spirit of the "Decision" and accords with realities in Yunnan. As long as we can work resolutely in accordance with decisions made by the party Central Committee and the provincial party committee, Yunnan is full of promise. Deputies participating in the meeting also put forward many suggestions and proposals with regard to problems such as the reform of the economic system and the acceleration of the development of collective enterprises in the cities and countryside of our province.

At the full session held yesterday afternoon, deputy director Qi Shan [4359 1472] reported the work accomplished in local elections at the country and township levels throughout our province in 1984. He said that, on the basis of the "Local Organic Law," the "Electoral Law" and the "Decision Concerning Questions Such As the Timing of Electing Deputies to the People's Congresses at Both the County and the Township Levels" adopted at the fourth session of the standing committee of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, elections of new deputies to the people's congresses at both the county and township levels have taken place one after another since December 1983. In addition to both Jianshui and Simao Counties, of which the election of new deputies was not scheduled in 1984, the remaining 127 electoral units at the county level, 12,259 townships (including 1,628 nationality townships) and 571 towns (including 119 towns under the jurisdiction of county governments and 452 towns under the jurisdiction of district staff offices) have all completed elections prior to the end of September of 1984.

He said that the election of new deputies to the people's congresses at both the county and the township levels were held simultaneously with the reform of both the county-level organizations and the system of people's communes in the rural areas. Owing to the fact that the party committees and standing committees of the people's congresses at all levels have strengthened their leadership and that the masses of cadres and the people have positively participated in election campaign, good results have been achieved. The following are the main manifestations: (1) In keeping abreast of the development of the situation, the people's deputies of both the county and the township levels were elected to the satisfaction of the masses. A total of 463,227 people's deputies of both the county and the township levels were elected throughout the province. Compared with the previous session, three noticeable changes have taken place among deputies of the county level. First, there has been an obvious increase in the number of middle-aged and young deputies. Second, there has been a considerable improvement of the educational level of the deputies. Third, the scope for selecting deputies has been broadened and the composition of the deputies have become more reasonable. The percentage of democratic patriotic personages has been increased and there are a number of deputies who are either advanced individuals coming to the fore during the four modernizations drive and reform or representatives of the "organic whole of the two households" in the rural areas. Attention has also been paid to the composition of the people's deputies from townships and towns for the purpose of having an appropriate number of deputies representing the various nationalities and the various villages and hamlets and representing all walks of life. (2) On the basis of the needs in the four modernizations drive, counties and townships have been elected for a new term. Large numbers of middle-aged and young cadres who are in the prime of life, have been tempered through certain kind of practical work, are imbued with professional knowledge, are fearless in making breakthroughs and are able to open up new prospects have entered the leading groups of the government. Attention has also been paid to selecting women cadres. (3) In the election campaign, the masses of electors have all received a lively education in socialist democracy and the socialist legal system. Moving sights such as elders over 70 years old of age who walked with a stick coming to meetings on time and patients participating in elections in spite of ill health appeared on election days. (4) The party's nationality policy has been implemented in earnest. Attention has been paid to the proportion of nationalities among the deputies and members of the leading groups. As shown in the election results, the number of deputies of the minority nationalities has in general exceeded the population proportion of their respective nationalities. In areas where regional national autonomy is practiced, the autonomous nationality is regarded as the main body, but attention has also been paid to the proportion of other minority nationalities and the Han nationality. In multinational areas and areas where people of different nationalities live scattered, attention has also been paid to electing deputies from among the various nationalities, including nationalities which have only a very small population.

Qi Shan said that the task of conducting elections to pick deputies for a new session has been accomplished smoothly. Through this election campaign, we have gained the following experiences: (1) the strengthening of the leadership of the party committees at all levels is the basic guarantee for

doing a good job in county and township elections. (2) It is necessary to set up election organizations at all levels, to solidify the organizational forces and to train core members for carrying out the election work. (3) We must insist on penetrating publicity and education during the entire course of election. (4) We must wholeheartedly encourage democracy, value the will of the people and follow the mass line. (5) We must handle things in strict accordance with the law.

Deputy director Qi Shan said in conclusion that in carrying out elections this time, some problems also exist. The main problem is that some cadres do not have a strong belief in the legal system and they thereby are not able to handle things in strict accordance with the law. In order to solidify and develop election results, it is necessary to strengthen further the education in democracy and the legal system among the masses of cadres and the people to enable them to learn the law, to understand the law and to enforce the law.

Yan Yichuan [7346 5030 3123], deputy director of the standing committee of the Provincial People's Congress, presided over yesterday afternoon's plenary session.

Liu Minghui [0491 2494 6540], director of the standing committee of the Provincial People's Congress, and Sun Yuting [1327 7183 0080], Ma Wendong [7456 2429 2630], Wang Shichao [3769 1102 6389] and Wang Lianfang [3769 6647 5364], deputy directors of the standing committee of the Provincial People's Congress, participated in the session.

Yang Ming [2799 2494], vice chairman of the Provincial People's Political Consultative Conference; Li Shuke [2621 2885 4430], vice president of the Provincial Higher Court; Zhao Gulin [6392 4395 2651], vice chief procurator of the Provincial Procuratorate; leading cadres of relevant departments of the provincial government; and responsible persons of the legal, finance and economic commissions of the Provincial People's Congress as well as persons in charge of the standing committees of some autonomous prefectures and municipal people's congresses and of the liaison sections of some prefectural people's congresses attended the session as non-voting delegates.

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CSO: 4005/473

SOUTHWEST REGION

SUCCESSSES IN EDUCATION FOR STAFF AND WORKERS REPORTED

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jan 85 p 2

[Article: "Better Results Achieved in Education for Staff and Workers in Our Province Last Year"]

[Text] Since last year, our province has adopted the method of running schools in a variety of forms, through different channels and at various levels. Consequently, better results have been achieved in education for staff and workers. Last year, the number of cadres and staff and workers at their posts who participated in studies of culture, technology and management reached 320,000, which was a 45.45 percent increase over that of 1983; a total of 15 people graduated (or finished their courses), which was a 15 percent increase over that of 1983. A total of 27,000 people of these cadres and staff and workers participated in studies at institutions of higher learning and 4,500 of them graduated (or completed their courses); a total of 135,000 people participated in studies at the middle and primary schools and more than 50,000 of them graduated (or completed their courses); and a total of 150,000 people participated in short-term technical (professional) training programs and more than 90,000 of them graduated (or completed their courses). The rate of youngsters and persons in the prime of life who are qualified in make-up studies has reached 33.27 percent, a proportion which already exceeds the demand of "striving for an increase from 14.5 percent in 1983 to 29 percent" set by the provincial government. The number of persons who are qualified to participate in make-up studies in technical courses has increased by a greater margin and the rate of persons who are qualified in this study has reached 34.73 percent. There are eight departments and bureaus (companies) which have accomplished the mission of conducting make-up education (the rate of the number of persons who have filled the minimum requirement was more than 60 percent), among which are the provincial finance department, the 14th Water and Electricity Bureau, the provincial capital environment protection department, the provincial textile industry company and the geological bureau. Also there are seven departments and bureaus which have accomplished the mission of conducting make-up education in technical courses (the rate of the number of persons who have filled the minimum requirement reached more than 60 percent), among which are the provincial metallurgical bureau, the factory administration of the Kunming Military Region, the provincial trade and economic department and the provincial postal and telecommunications bureau.

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CSO: 4005/472

NORTH REGION

NI ZHIFU ADDRESSES CPC COMMITTEE MEETING

SK250122 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Excerpts] According to TIANJIN RIBAO, from 15 to 21 March, the municipal CPC Committee held an enlarged session of its Standing Committee to study the spirit of the central directives concerned, to discuss the issue of how to consolidate or develop the current excellent situation in the municipal economy, and to make further arrangements for conducting reforms among economic systems in 1985.

Ni Zhifu, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, presided over the session and delivered a speech concluding the session. Li Ruihuan, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and mayor of the municipality, made a speech on behalf of the municipal CPC Committee with regard to the issues of developing the situation and conducting reforms among economic systems this year.

Attending the session were deputy secretaries of the municipal CPC Committee, including Zhang Zaiwang, Wu Zhen, and Tang Shaowen; Xing Yanzi, member of the CPC Central Committee, who is currently in Tianjin; Li Huifen, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee; Yan Dakai, member of the Central Advisory Commission; Zhang Huaisan, chairman of the municipal Advisory Commission; Chen Bing, chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee; and Standing Committee members of the municipal CPC Committee, including Bai Hua, Yang Jingheng, Xiao Yuan, Liu Zhengkun, Song Zhenchun, Wang Zudong, Ji Zhenghui, He Guomo, and Chen Yiyi.

In his speech, Ni Zhifu states: The second plenary session of the Fourth Municipal CPC Committee, which was held not long ago, has made overall arrangement for the work for 1985 and this enlarged session has also made further arrangements for emphatically conducting reforms among economic systems. This session, in its entirety, will further unify the thinking of cadres at all levels and will promote the work of conducting reforms among economic systems in order to consolidate or develop the excellent situation in the municipality as a whole.

He continued: The important speech made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping at the National Scientific and Technological Conference not only has guiding significance for scientific and technological work, but also for the party's work in all fields. Cadres at all levels should earnestly study the speech and take the spirit of the speech as a guide for their work. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's reaffirmation of the important guiding principle that reflects Chinese characteristics has far-reaching significance.

Ni Zhifu urged leading cadres at all levels to exert efforts to study in order to upgrade their theoretical standard. In particular, attention should be paid to studying a series of documents issued by the central authorities in the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the important speech given by the central leading comrade. Through earnest and systematic studies, efforts should be made to upgrade the consciousness of implementing the party's line, principles, and policies. In addition, attention should be paid to learning from practice and from the masses. In conducting reforms among economic systems, newly-developed situations, problems, and things will certainly emerge in succession. Therefore, efforts should be made to delve into practice and to deal with new problems by thoroughly discerning the new situation in order to upgrade ideological standards and working ability.

In conclusion, Ni Zhifu stated: To fulfill various tasks for 1985, comrades throughout the party and the people throughout the municipality must unite as one as soon as possible. Leading cadres at all levels should actively support and enhance unity, stress the party's spirit and principles, keep the overall situation in mind, strengthen awareness of the party's discipline, enhance the report of [words indistinct], and achieve the work of enforcing orders and prohibitions. Only by unifying thinking and steps and uniting as one from top to bottom in line [with] the decisive policies issued by the central authorities will we certainly be able to better our work of conducting reforms among economic systems and achieving success in various fields throughout the municipality.

CSO: 4005/697

NORTH REGION

1984 CRIME RATE DROPS GREATLY

SK220642 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Since the beginning of last year, a vast number of public security workers in urban and rural areas of the municipality have carried forward the spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people, and have led the masses in struggle against criminals round the clock in cooperation with the public security cadres and policemen despite the intense heat of summer and the bitter cold of winter and regardless of one's fame, wealth, and remuneration. As a result, they have made great contributions to dealing strict blows to criminal offences and maintaining public security.

In 1984, the crime rate of the municipality dropped by 41 percent from that in 1983, of which, the rate of grave crimes dropped by 22 percent. Since the beginning of this year, a continued improvement has been effected in the public security situation. In January and February this year, the crime rate dropped by 34.6 percent from the corresponding period in 1984, of which, the rate of grave crimes dropped by 26.4 percent.

In struggling to maintain the public security, a large number of advanced public security committees, combined defense teams, public security pickets, and individuals have emerged across the municipality. On the morning of 21 March, the municipal Public Security Bureau held a commendation rally at the Zhongguo Theater for the 206 collectives and 925 activists outstanding in the public security work. The rally issued certificates of merit to these collectives and activists. Attending the rally were Wu Zhen, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and vice mayor of the municipality, and Chen Yiui, Standing Committee member of the municipal CPC Committee.

On behalf of the municipal CPC Committee, the municipal People's Congress, and the municipal people's government, Wu Zhen congratulated these collectives and activists on their achievements, praised them for their contributions to maintaining the municipal public security, and urged them to carry forward the achievements, continue to exert themselves in maintaining public security, and make new contributions to improving the public security and ensuring the smooth development of the four modernizations and the reform.

CSO: 4005/697

NORTH REGION

PARTY'S POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS REVIEWED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jan 85 p 1

[Article: "Shanxi Reviews Progress Made in Implementing Party's Policy on Intellectuals"]

[Text] According to information provided by the staff office for implementing the party's policy on intellectuals of the Shanxi provincial CPC committee, the Shanxi provincial CPC committee organized 6 inspection parties in early October 1984 which had a total of 95 persons recruited from among the cadres of the provincial CPC committee and provincial departments and bureaus. These parties were sent to 11 prefectures and municipalities as well as organizations directly under the provincial CPC committee throughout the province to find out the actual situations of work done in accordance with the documents of the party Central Committee concerning the implementation of the party's policy on intellectuals. The results of the inspection indicated that great progress had been made in the implementation of the party's policy on intellectuals and that noticeable successes had been achieved. Intellectuals made up more than 50 percent in most leading groups at and above county and group levels. These intellectuals have been able to exercise their functions and powers, and they have taken up their responsibilities. They have been given a free hand in their work. The question of resolving difficulties encountered by intellectuals in becoming party members has become a matter which has attracted the attention of the public. A large number of prestigious and influential intellectuals who have made enormous contributions to the country have been admitted into the party, indicating a breakthrough in resolving the problem of intellectuals who have encountered difficulties in becoming party members. Among the 10,877 new party members recruited throughout the provinces during a period from January to August of last year, intellectuals amounted to 51.43 percent. Some actual problems of intellectuals such as family members trying to switch from being agricultural workers to non-agricultural households, husbands and wives living apart, children's employment, housing shortages and difficulties in seeing a doctor have been resolved much better than in the past both in the number of cases and in the speed of settling a case. In the provincial capital alone, agricultural family members of more than 5,000 scientific and technical workers have been approved to switch to non-agricultural households in the cities in accordance with regulations. And a portion of the 0.15-0.2 percent of the natural quota has been taken away every year to resolve the problem of "agricultural workers switching to

non-agricultural households" of family members of scientific and technical workers who have made outstanding contributions.

The most conspicuous problem which exists at present is that some comrades do not have enough understanding of the significance of paying respect to knowledge and to talented people. The erroneous "leftist" prejudice and the mentality against intellectuals remain to be the main obstacles in implementing the party's policy on intellectuals. Although most intellectuals who were assaulted during the various political movements have been rehabilitated and redressed, many of them still have "unsettled problems" of one kind or another with them. For instance, in Taiyuan Municipality, more than 1,300 cases aimed at rectifying the rightist have not yet been resolved; more than 800 cases of checking and returning properties seized and confiscated during the "cultural revolution" still remain to be settled; only 26 percent of the private houses occupied by force during the "cultural revolution" have been returned; and the problems of the many people who have been wronged and demoted to a lower-wage position remain to be redressed. The problem of the outflow of intellectuals remains to be relatively serious. More than 130 teachers of Shanxi University, Taiyuan Industrial University and Taiyuan Engineering College have requested a transfer.

The provincial CPC committee demanded recently that the existing special organizations and personnel in charge of the implementation of the party's policy on intellectuals in the provincial capital, in the prefectures and municipalities and in the counties will remain unchanged. They must continue to do the work in a down-to-earth manner. However, many areas and units still are waiting for instructions from their superiors. Their organizations have already been dissolved and the personnel separated. Only a very small staff has been kept.

9560

CSO: 4005/473

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

TIANJIN CONGRESS SESSION--The 18th Standing Committee meeting of the 10th Tianjin Municipal People's Congress decided: The 3rd session of the 10th Tianjin Municipal People's Congress will be held on 22 April 1985. Major projected items on the agenda of the session are: Hearing a report on the work of the Tianjin Municipal People's Government; examining and approving Tianjin Municipality's 1985 plan for national economic and social development and its 1985 budget; and holding an additional election for Standing Committee members of the Tianjin Municipal People's Congress to fill in the vacancies. [Decision of the Tianjin Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee on holding the 3d session of the 10th Municipal People's Congress--adopted on 9 March 1985] [Text] [Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Mar 85 p 1 SK]

BEIJING CONGRESS SESSION CONCLUDES--The fourth session of the Eighth Beijing Municipal People's Congress victoriously concluded in the Great Hall of the People this morning. Executive Chairman Zhao Pengfei presided. The deputies passed resolutions on the report on reform of the economic structure in Beijing; on the report on the national economic and social development plan for 1985, the implementation of the budget in 1984, and the budget of 1985; and on the work reports of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, Higher People's Court, and People's Procuratorate. The session elected by secret ballot Rong Yi, Li Guang, Xia Qinlin, Xing Jun, and Zhang Dazhong as replacement or additional vice chairmen of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee. Lin Mingmei, Liu Shaotang, Luo Haocai, Zhao Youguang, and Zhao Changbai were elected as replacement members of the Standing Committee. Zhao Pengfei delivered a summation report at the closing session. [Excerpts] [Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 Mar 85 HK]

PEASANTS INVEST IN EDUCATION--Taiyuan, 22 March (XINHUA)--Better-off peasants in Shanxi Province are beginning to invest in education, according to local authorities. Last year they raised more than 209 million yuan to build educational facilities, 11 times as much as the total allocated by the provincial, prefectural and county governments. Households engaged in specialized production are showing great enthusiasm for such investments, an official said. Some 17 of them donated more than 10,000 yuan in 1984. Ma Manwa, who earns more than 10,000 yuan annually from a ball-bearing plant which he operated under contract from the production brigade he belongs to, contributed 165,000 yuan to build a junior middle school in his village last year; the school can accommodate 12 classes. Meanwhile, peasants of Xisuohuang Village in Pingding County have built a school with sports facilities, a swimming pool, roller skating rink and flower gardens, at an expense of more than 400,000 yuan. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 22 Mar 85 OW]

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING TRAINS PROFESSIONALS FOR USE IN RURAL AREAS

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jan 85 p 1

[Article: "Liaoning Practices Directional Enrollment System To Train Rural Workers"]

[Text] Reporter Xu Yin [1776 4481] learned at the Second National Seminar on Scientific Research on College and University Student Recruitment Tests, which ended recently in Guangzhou, that both Liaoning Provincial Normal Junior College and the Liaoning Provincial Medical Junior College had recruited a total of 40,000 students in 5 years by adopting the principle of recruiting students who were geared to the needs of the rural areas and sending graduates back to work in the rural areas in order to cultivate talented people for the rural areas. Last year, the first groups of more than 3,600 students who graduated from secondary normal schools all returned to the rural areas to assume posts as primary school teachers. All of the 40 students who graduated from medical junior colleges returned to the rural areas to begin medical practice. The peasants said cheerfully that they now have their own "everready" graduates.

In order to open up a path to let persons of ability go to the rural areas, Liaoning Province started in 1980 to practice a directional enrollment system geared to the needs of the rural areas. The number of students enrolled every year made up 20-30 percent of the total number of students recruited through the unified tests and the number of students admitted to some normal and medical junior colleges amounted to half the number of students recruited by the regular schools. Over the past few years, scores of secondary normal schools in Liaoning Province have adopted the method of recruiting students separately in advance and have admitted 20,000 students from among the best graduates of the junior middle schools in the rural areas. After graduation, these students will help replenish the teachers ranks of primary schools in the rural areas.

Generally, when university and college students in Liaoning Province who have been admitted under the directional enrollment system geared to the needs of the rural areas participate in the nationwide unified tests, their records never fall under the minimum requirement set for

school admissions. In areas with a backward cultural background, the admission requirement has been lowered by 10 to 20 points. In order to speed up the improvement of the academic results of students in the rural areas, some colleges and universities have established centralized classes to give guidance on specific subjects. Some schools also give grants-in-aid and allowances for living expenses to students who are in real difficulty. Liaoning Province also makes it a rule that students in the rural areas who are cultivated under the directional system are allowed to sign themselves for graduate school entrance examinations if they are so qualified. If needed in work, outstanding students may be kept by their own schools to take up teaching jobs.

9560

CSO: 4005/472

NORTHWEST REGION

HUI POPULATION OF NINGXIA DISCUSSED

Yinchuan NINGXIA SHEHUI KEXUE [SOCIAL SCIENCES IN NINGXIA] in Chinese No 4,
Nov 84 pp 33-40

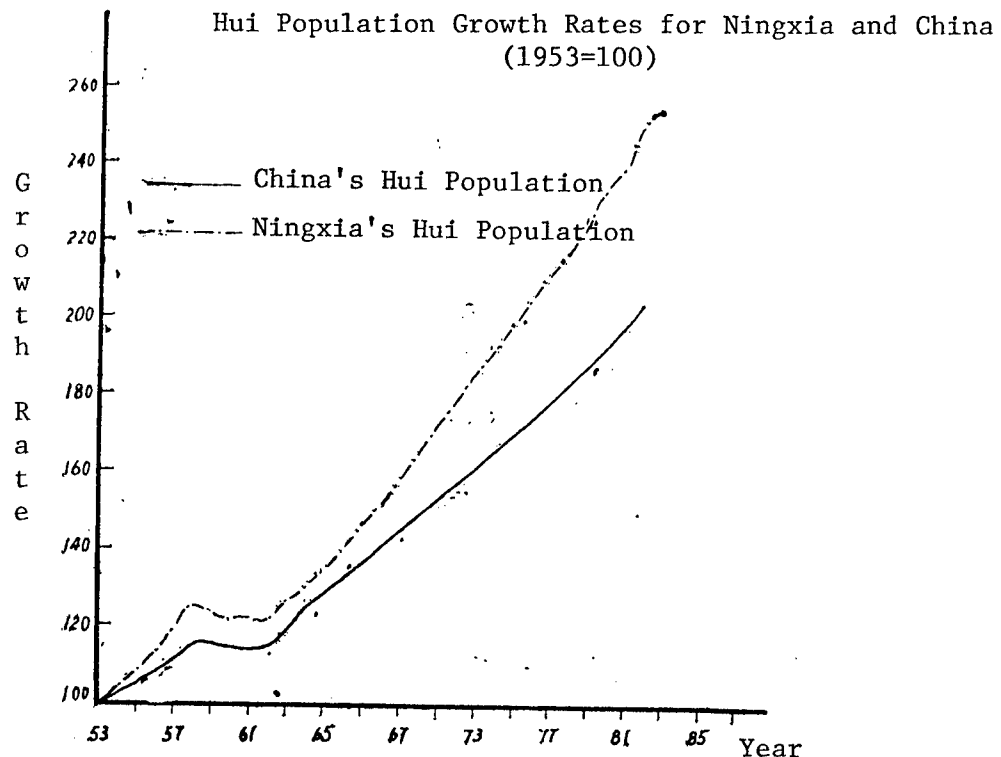
[Article by Yan Quanshan [7051 0356 1472] and Song Chuansheng [1345 0278
0581]: "Research on the Hui Population of Ningxia"]

[Text] Among China's minority nationalities, the Hui are one of the largest in terms of population, they are the most widely distributed and they are one of the best-developed economically and culturally. Taking the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region as an example, this article presents a preliminary analysis of some of the questions concerning growth and change in the Hui population.

I. Growth and Change in the Hui Population

Hui is short for the Huihui nationality. The Hui have a long history, having lived in China's great family of nationalities for more than a millennium. In old China, however, ethnic and class oppression meant economic depression and cultural backwardness in the areas where the Hui lived in compact communities. The Hui population was characterized by high fertility, high mortality and low rates of increase, with trends of population decrease apparent in some periods. Since China's liberation, the Hui population has grown considerably. The results of the 1982 census show that the Hui population totaled 7.219 million. No other minority nationality except the Zhuang was larger.

Ningxia has large numbers of Hui, although Han form the majority of its population. It also has Manchus, Mongols, Koreans and 28 other minority nationalities. Ningxia's Hui population is the largest of any Chinese province or autonomous region, and it accounts for one-fifth of China's Hui. In 1935, the old Ningxia Province had about 1 million people; on the eve of liberation, its population had shrunk to about 720,000. Its Hui population suffered a similar decline during those 14 years. Since liberation, Ningxia's Hui population has grown rather rapidly, attaining in 1983 a figure of 1.276 million for an increase of 3.4 times the 1949 total of 373,000. The following chart shows us the trends for the Hui population of both Ningxia and China:



Sources: 1953, 1964 and 1982 censuses of China and Ningxia; "Huizu jianshi jianzhi hebian;" Ningxia Statistical Bureau, "Guomin jingji tongji tiyao."

In the past 30-odd years, Ningxia's Hui population growth has had the following trends: the years from 1953 to 1957 were marked by a change in the type of population from the pre-liberation shrinking type to the increasing type. The Hui population grew in step with the practice of autonomy in nationality areas, the recovery and development of the national economy and the improvement of the people's lives, all of which took place after the establishment of the new China. The population increased from 499,000 in 1953 to 593,000 in 1957. After the establishment of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region in 1958, large-scale production and construction began, and many Hui and Han cadres and skilled workers were transferred to Ningxia from everywhere to help. In order to develop the rich Yellow River irrigation area, the state sent many migrants from Beijing, Hebei, Shandong, Henan, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Shanghai and elsewhere to Ningxia to develop agricultural production. Ningxia's Hui population reached 647,000 in 1964, but because of the 3 bad years, the growth rate was somewhat lower than during 1953-57. Given the compensatory births of 1964-78, the Hui population increased steadily, as Ningxia enjoyed its second period of peak fertility. By 1978, the Hui population had broken the million mark by reaching 1.095 million, as its growth rate had outpaced that of China's Hui by 24.1 percent during those 14 years. Although birth control was launched in 1978-82, the momentum of population growth for Ningxia's Hui did not slow, because of such factors as the inertia effect of population growth, the implementation of the nationality policy and the uneven expansion of family planning. By comparing the curves in the chart above, we can tell that in every year, the increase in Ningxia's Hui population exceeded that in China's Hui population, as well as those in the Mongols, the Tibetans, the Uygur, the Miao, the Yi, the Zhuang and the Manchus, each of whose populations exceeded three million.

Comparison of Population Growth Among China's Minority Nationalities

Minority Nationality	1953 Population (10,000 Persons)	1982 Population (10,000 Persons)	Percentage Increase from 1953 to 1982
Mongols	146.3	341.2	133
Hui	355.9	721.9	103
Ningxia Hui	49.9	123.5	147
Tibetans	277.6	337.0	39
Uygurs	364.0	595.7	64
Miao	251.1	503.1	100
Yi	325.4	545.3	68
Zhuang	661.1	1,337.8	102
Manchus	241.9	429.9	78

Sources: Censuses of 1953 and 1982 for China and Ningxia.

The following are the principal reasons for the fairly rapid growth of Ningxia's Hui population:

1. A high rate of natural increase that has gone through two peaks. A high peak value and a long duration characterized the second peak in particular.
2. A relatively large net migration of Hui. A fairly large number of the many who migrated to Ningxia to help it develop were Hui.
3. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the state has formulated the regulations "Concerning the Restoration or Rectification of Nationality Status," and in every respect it has taken a series of measures beneficial to the growth and prosperity of the Hui. In the past, some persons had not correctly indicated their nationality status but now have accurately registered as Hui or corrected their status to that of Hui. The overwhelming majority of children of Hui-Han marriages have registered as Hui; this is another reason for the increase in the Hui population since 1978.

II. The Territorial Distribution of the Hui Population

The territorial distribution of population is the manifestation in space of the population process. It is both influenced by nature and dependent on social and economic factors. The territorial distribution of the minority nationality population is the result of the long-term influence of politics, economics and history.

Wide distribution is a striking characteristic of the Hui population. In its formative period, the Hui nationality spread over the southeast coast, the northwest and the central plains. It had many soldiers, peasants, merchants and artisans, as well as some nobles, officials and learned individuals. As

underwent a long period of migration, its distribution grew wider and wider. The dispersion of the Hui also took place for political reasons. At the end of the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century, after the failure of the Hui's activities against the Qing, the imperial government forced a great migration of the Hui of Yunnan and the northwest. Hence the Hui not only devastation and loss of life and property because of war but also had to disperse to an even greater degree. In contemporary society, the faster the productive forces develop, the more marked the changes in population distribution are. Since the founding of the People's Republic, the policy of equality and unity for the nationalities has been carried out everywhere. Whether Hui move to the cities or to the countryside, the government cares about them, and their customs and habits get respect. These are principal reasons for the changes in the distribution of the Hui nationality and for the increase in the Hui population that is living with other nationalities and that is living in scattered communities. The following chart shows the changes in the distribution of China's minority nationality population:

Changes in the City-County Distribution of China's Minority Nationality Population

Minority Nationality	City-County Distribution	
	1964	1982
Hui	2,125	2,310
Manchus	1,790	2,092
Zhuang	1,467	1,912
Mongols	1,327	1,868
Miao	1,212	1,571
Tibetans	765	1,133
Yi	677	1,046
Uygurs	297	478

Sources: Censuses of 1964 and 1982.

It is quite clear that the Hui population has the widest city-county distribution and, moreover, that it is diffused to a large degree. Ningxia's Hui population also clearly exhibits a wide distribution. According to statistics from the 1982 census, 292 of the autonomous region's 304 towns, subdistrict offices, communes and farms had Hui. The dispersion of the Hui population and the increase in the number of Hui living with other nationalities and living in scattered communities, are advantageous to contact and association among the nationalities, to the development of each nationality's merits and special characteristics, to the improvement of each nationality's scientific and technological levels and to mutual study, learning from others' strong points to offset one's weaknesses and common progress.

Great dispersion and small concentration are other characteristics of the Hui population. The Hui form their own villages in the countryside and neighborhoods in the cities and towns, thus creating large and small areas of compact communities that are scattered like pieces on a chessboard. Although the Hui population is distributed everywhere in China, nearly one-half is concentrated in the northwest. Of the provinces and autonomous regions, Ningxia, Gansu, Henan, Qinghai, Xinjiang, Hebei and Yunnan have the most Hui. If we define areas of compact communities as having a population that is more than 50 percent Hui and areas where Hui live with other nationalities and live in scattered communities as having a population that is less than 50 percent Hui, Ningxia had 203 of the latter kind of area and 91 of the former in 1982. The 91 contained 71 percent of the autonomous region's Hui population, primarily in Wuzhong, Lingwu, Tongxin, Xiji, Guyuan, Haiyuan, Pengyang and Jingyuan counties. The areas of compact communities reflect in a more concentrated way the Hui's special characteristics in the areas of the economy, culture, ethnic mentality and religious belief. Stronger development of every kind and stronger construction of socialist spiritual civilization in these areas are principal manifestations of the Hui's prosperity and progress.

III. Age Composition of the Hui Population

Age is a special quality of a population's composition and exerts significant influence on the emergence of natural changes in a population. Youthfulness and a long life span characterize Ningxia's Hui population. Its proportion of persons 16 years of age or younger exceeds that of the Han. Its median age is 18.39, while that of the Hui in mountainous areas is 16.9. Its coefficient of persons 16 years of age or younger is 74.22 percent, while that of the Hui living in counties with compact Hui communities tops 92 percent. Because of the large proportion of children being raised, state and family must allot plenty of financial and material resources for consumption by the new members of the population. This significantly restricts the improvement of the people's living standard and has created a series of social and economic problems. With so many persons under the age of 17, there are many persons who have yet to reach marriageable and child-bearing age. Thus the population's natural rate of increase is bound to increase sharply, and a new peak of fertility will appear after the next decade. Because of the excessive size of the under-17 group, there seem to be somewhat few Hui of working age, but the employment problem among urban youth will not lessen because of this. The problem of a surplus rural labor force is also somewhat glaring.

Because the state has vigorously expanded medical and health care in the Hui areas, many infectious and local diseases that seriously harm the people's health are basically now under control. Ningxia's 1981 death rate was lower than its 1957 death rate by 4.98 per 11,000 persons. Before liberation, the average male had a life expectancy of 34.85 years, while the average female had one of 34.63 years. By 1981, those figures had risen to 64.94 and 66.55. All this amply reflects the superiority of the socialist system.

The striking characteristic of the elderly Hui population is the large number of centenarians. Interviewers for the 1982 census found that Ningxia had 22 centenarians, 21 of whom were Hui. The great majority lived in their

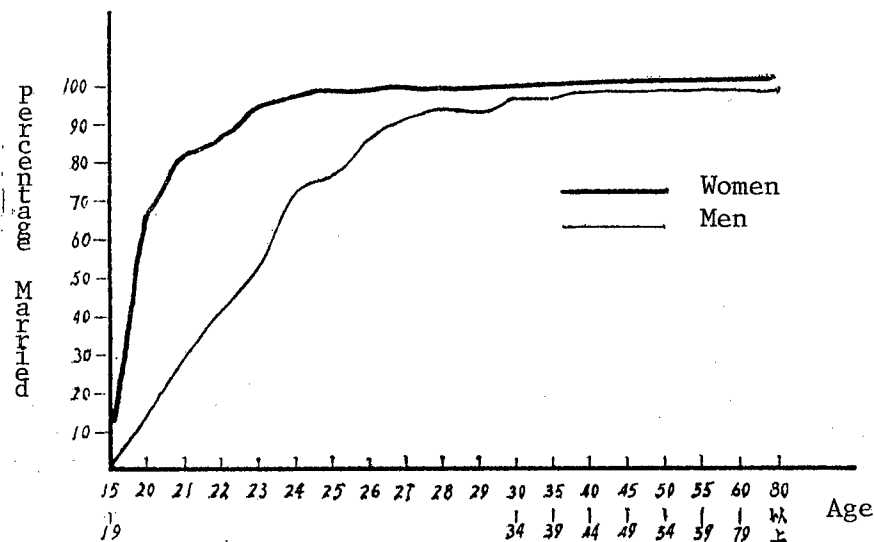
ancestral villages, had done physical labor since childhood, were in robust health, could hear and see well, were full of vigor and could still provide for themselves. Some could still perform agricultural labor and household chores. The Hui centenarians paid attention to hygiene and loved cleanliness and hence bathed often. The Hui strictly forbid the eating of pork and eat neither the blood of poultry and livestock nor carrion flesh. Elderly Hui eat many kinds of food, primarily vegetables, and like to drink "canned tea" and "eight-treasure tea," which has all sorts of fruit steeped in it. In general, the older generation neither smokes nor drinks. Among the Hui it is customary to respect the elderly. Children and grandchildren give presents to their elders, there is family harmony and life is happy. The elderly have peace of mind and contentment.

IV. Marriage and Family Among the Hui

The marriage system and having children are closely linked and restrict population growth. The replacement of the generations is always brought about within a certain form of marriage. In general, the Hui marry within their own nationality, but if they do not, the non-Hui must respect and submit to the Hui's customs and habits. In the countryside, some Hui couples get a marriage license from the government and then, according to tradition, ask an ahung to read the "nikaha" (marriage testimony).

When studying the relationship between population evolution and marriage, we need to emphasize the timing of first marriages and the average ages of those who marry for the first time. In accordance with Islamic doctrine, throughout their history the Hui had the custom of early marriage, which was fairly common among Ningxia's Hui. After the promulgation of the new marriage law, the "Supplementary Regulations Concerning Implementation of the Marriage Law," formulated by Ningxia, reads as follows: "Hui men cannot marry before age 20, and Hui women cannot marry before age 18." In 1982, the average age of a Hui woman in Ningxia at the time of her first marriage was 20.85; Guangxi, Nei Monggol, Xinjiang and China as a whole all had higher averages. The proportion of young women marrying early far exceeds that of young men. In Ningxia's 15-19 age group, 23,970 persons are already married, among whom the females are 5.4 times more numerous than the males. Far more young Hui women are married than young Hui men (see the following chart).

Marriage Rates Among Ningxia Hui Population



Source: 10-percent sample from the 1982 census.

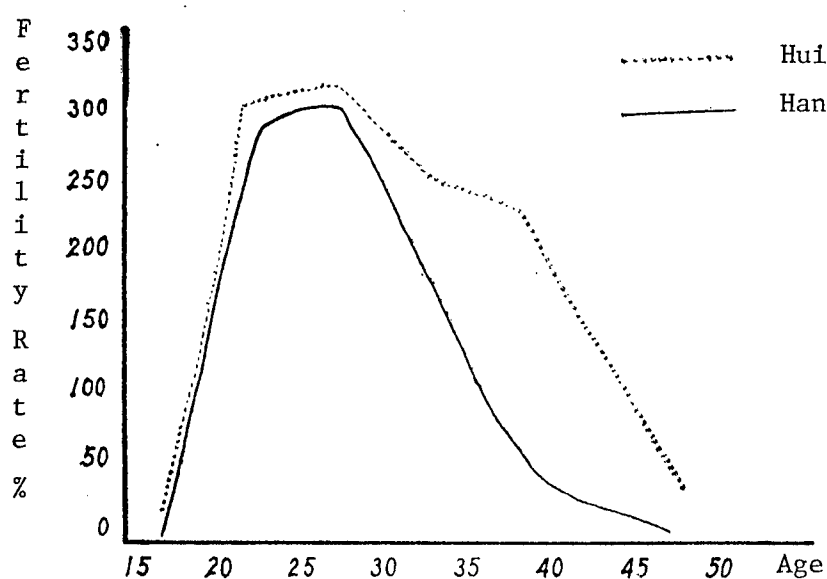
Early marriage inevitably leads to early childbirth. Younger marriage age means a longer child-bearing period and a higher fertility index. The child-bearing period for Hui women generally exceeds that for Han women by 5 to 10 years. This is a major reason for the relatively rapid growth of the Hui population.

As social progress has been made, the position of the broad masses of Hui women has changed. Similarly, the form of the Hui family has gradually evolved from the traditional large family into a small family consisting of husband, wife and unmarried children. In 1982, the vast majority of Hui households (69.6 percent) had 2 generations. The number of big households containing "several generations of the same surname" is on the decline.

V. The Fertility of Hui Women

Child-bearing is an exceedingly complex social question, and the fertility of women is the major determinant of the process of population reproduction. The Hui birthrate is generally high. During 1973-81, the Hui birthrate in rural Ningxia exceeded 30 per 1,000. It declined slightly in 1982 but was still far higher than China's birthrate. A comparison of age and fertility can describe the age distribution of child-bearing women:

Age and Fertility Among Rural Hui and Han Women in Ningxia



Source: 1982 census of Ningxia

This chart tells us that in terms of the relationship between age and fertility, Ningxia's rural Hui and Han women have the following chief differences:

1. The Hui have a long period of peak fertility. If we define a period of peak fertility as having a fertility rate of 20 percent or higher, then the Hui's period of peak fertility is about twice as long as the Han's.
2. Early marriage leads to many early births. The Hui women in the 15-24 age group have a higher fertility rate than their Han counterparts.
3. The Hui fertility rate is relatively dispersed among the age groups, while the Han fertility rate is relatively concentrated. In the under-20 and over-39 age groups, the total fertility rate for Han women makes up a small proportion, about 25 percent, of their overall total. In the case of the Hui, that proportion is rather large, about 48 percent.

Hui women have a high lifetime fertility rate, 6.94 in Ningxia's riverine area and 7.71 in its mountainous area. In the decades of the 1950's, 1960's and 1970's, there was basically great population growth, reducing the time between generations and accelerating further growth.

Early marriage, early childbirth and plenty of babies are the prominent characteristics of the fertility of rural Hui women.

The number of children borne is influenced by the level of the productive forces and by the mother's occupation. Analysis of the occupational composition of women of child-bearing age shows that most of the women with many children are laborers in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fisheries. Manual agricultural labor with a low degree of mechanization and

socialization keeps peasant women from having many babies. Educational levels also exert significant influence on the number of children borne. Generally speaking, a high educational level means few babies, and a low one means many babies. The overwhelming majority of women of child-bearing age with five or more children are illiterate or have only a primary school education. The Hui believe in Islam. Some rural Muslims used to think that the number of children was "predetermined by Allah" and beyond one's own control. "To bear children is to love and care about Allah. The more you have, the more you love and care about Him, but to try and fail is also to love and care about Him." These economic, educational and religious influences are the social reasons for the exceptionally rapid growth of the Hui population.

VI. Practice Birth Control, Improve the Quality of the Population, Promote Prosperity for the Nationalities

The practice of birth control is one of China's basic national policies and is related to national economic growth and to prosperity for the nationalities. After a long period of social practice, the Hui masses recognize that when considering criteria of a nationality's progress, they cannot put undue emphasis on a large population and that the quality of the population and the degree of modernization are even more important criteria. Of course, because of their special characteristics as a minority nationality, the Hui must still expand their numbers appropriately. The launching of birth control in Hui areas is making the Hui population grow in a planned way. The goals of birth control are to suit population growth in nationality areas to economic growth, to accelerate the four modernizations and to promote prosperity and progress for the nationalities.

Through earnest research, Ningxia's Islamic scholars have examined the scriptures for passages relating to birth control and have pointed out that Islamic teaching allows contraception and birth control. Extensive propaganda among Muslims has convinced the Muslim masses that birth control neither violates religious law nor deviates from "yimani" (religious conviction). It has freed the Muslims' minds from apprehension about birth control. Some well-known ahung have set examples by leading the mobilization of their own relatives to practice birth control. This illustrates that Islam supports birth control. Birth control work in Hui areas has made a breakthrough.

The People's Government of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region is earnestly carrying out the party and state policy on "appropriate relaxation of the requirements for birth control among minority nationalities." In accordance with different population densities, natural environments and medical and health levels in various areas, it is guiding the classification of birth control for the Hui, suiting measures to local conditions and treating each policy on its own merits. It has thereby guaranteed the smooth unfolding of birth control work. Ningxia's natural rate of population growth declined from 3.255 percent in 1972 to 1.425 percent in 1983.

In order to improve the quality of the population in areas where the Hui live in compact communities, we must strengthen and handle well medical and health care and the prevention and cure of local diseases. We must vigorously

publicize the marriage law and disseminate knowledge about eugenics so as to make absolutely clear the dangers of early marriage, early childbirth, many babies and marriage with close relatives and to inspire the Hui masses to start to transform their own social traditions. Moreover, we must encourage the Hui masses to continue those customs that are advantageous to the development of a healthy population.

The glaring problem in mountainous areas where Hui live in compact communities is that the education of the population is quite unsuited to economic growth. Extremely few persons have got higher education, secondary education and primary education are weak and the rates of illiteracy and semiliteracy are high. The illiteracy rate is particularly high among Hui women. In order to improve the quality of the population, therefore, top priority is to be given to the development of education in Hui areas. We must increase investment in education, build a good corps of teachers, strengthen basic education at the secondary and primary levels, reduce the failure rate for primary school students, conduct good nationality classes at boarding schools and pay attention to expanding adult education and to eliminating illiteracy. We must adopt many ways to run schools, encourage non-government groups and individuals to run schools, raise the educational quality of the Hui population by every possible means and promote the development of intellectual resources in Hui areas.

In this article I have presented a preliminary analysis of the following aspects of Ningxia's Hui population: growth and change; territorial distribution; age composition; marriage and family; and the fertility of the women. I have also preliminarily discussed the practice of birth control among the Hui people and the issue of improving the quality of the population. I am eagerly looking forward to advice and corrections from comrades in population studies.

(Person responsible for editing: Wu Hangsheng [0702 5300 3932]).

12570
CSO: 4005/448

15 April 1985

NORTHWEST REGION

MORE INTELLECTUALS ENCOURAGED TO JOIN PARTY

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jan 85 p 2

[Summary of speech by Li Qingwei at a Work Conference of the Party's All-Province Urban Basic Level Organizations on 23 January : "Let Us Resolutely Eliminate Influence of the 'Left' and Conscientiously Grasp Well Our Task of Developing Party Members Among Intellectuals"]

[Text] The fundamental task of our party in the new historical era is to build a socialist country with Chinese characteristics. In order to realize this great historic mission, we must master modern scientific and technological knowledge, require a corresponding change in the structure of the ranks of our party members, and make it possible for our party to have hundreds and thousands of professional talents with scientific and technological knowledge. For this reason, the party Central Committee has repeatedly emphasized that we must pay attention to developing fine intellectuals to join our party and solve the problem of the intellectuals' "difficulty in joining the party," and also pointed out that this is an important strategic task in our party building in the new historical era; if this problem is not solved there will be no hope for the four modernizations.

Since the focus of the party's work shifted to the construction of our socialist modernization, the status and role of our intellectuals was immediately raised as a strategic question relating to the rise or fall of our country and success or failure of our cause. On this most important question, all of our party member comrades must maintain clear thinking, so as to foster both within the party and in the whole society a fine trend of respecting knowledge and talent, earnestly exploit our intellectual power, employ a new generation of talents so that the party would have within its ranks a large contingent of both red-and-expert talents with high cultural quality, understanding of science and technology, and knowledge of business management, and also enable certain young, fine comrades among them to enter relevant leadership posts. This is also an important step in turning our leading groups from novice into the expert category; it is an objective requirement for strengthening and improving our party leadership over the construction of our four modernizations. In view of the intellectual and professional composition of the ranks of our party members in this province today, we are very far from meeting this requirement, indeed.

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, party organizations at all levels in our province have made not a few efforts on the question of developing intellectuals to join our party; during these past 6 years, we have accepted altogether 31,129 intellectual party members. But the problem of the intellectuals' "difficulty in joining the party" is far from being solved and the main reason is that "Leftist" ideas are still playing an obstructive role.

In the first place, some comrades look down upon intellectuals and talents; up to this day they still do not understand the importance of knowledge and of our intellectuals, and they do not acknowledge that the intellectuals are a part of our working class. Practice has proved that the older generation of our intellectuals are all patriotic revolutionary ones who have undergone years of stormy testing; they have long become a part of our working class. The middle-aged and young intellectuals today have all been directly fostered by our party, and they have generally undergone 10 or 20 years of education and training. Our intellectuals aim at serving the people and serving socialism; the source of their livelihood depends mainly on the earning of wages, and they are the part of our working class that has become knowledgeable and professional the earliest; they are the representatives of the advanced productive force, and a contingent of indispensable force for us to rely on in our new technical revolution and economic take-off today and hereafter. We must oppose the old obsolete notion of entertaining no respect for intellectuals or talents.

Secondly, some comrades are worried that "if too many intellectuals are developed, they are liable to change the character of our party." Such an understanding is obviously erroneous. History has proved that the establishment and development of the proletariat has been inseparable from the intellectuals of their own class. Absorbing advanced intellectuals into the party has been an important condition for the party organization to develop, consolidate and become strong as well as an indispensable condition for the revolutionary cause led by the party to advance from victory to victory. The reason why some comrades feel hesitant about absorbing fine intellectuals into the party is, apart from their lack of trust in the intellectuals in their perception, mainly because they have no understanding about the basic factors determining the nature of a political party. What determines the nature of a political party is in the main not the background of its members but whether or not the guiding ideology of the party is Marxist, whether or not it unites with the workers' movement, whether or not it has a correct program, line and policies, and whether or not it educates its own members to overcome non-proletarian ideas with proletarian ideas. During the period of our democratic revolution, most of our party members came from the ranks of the peasants, and the proletarian character of our party did not suffer any change; at a time when our state has been established already 35 years today, how can absorbing the intellectuals that have already become a part of the working class into the party change its character? We should say, in emphasizing the development of fine intellectuals with party member qualifications into the party not only would not change the character of the party but even add glory, add vitality to this vanguard contingent of ours.

Thirdly, some comrades have certain prejudices, which are reflected in a concentrated form in feeling repelled by the intellectuals' personality characteristics, their professional habits, working methods, thinking and workstyle; they take their lack of adeptness in socializing with others and having independent views on things as "deviating from the masses" and "pride and arrogance"; they take their daring in speaking the truth and adherence to correct opinions in their work as "stubbornness" and "showing no respect for leaders"; they take their effort to seek unlimited advances and continued exploration in their professions as "showing no concern for politics," "aspiring to fame and profit" and "knowing only how to become expert but not red," etc., etc. All these views are erroneous. Intellectuals willing to to exercise their brains and asking several why's on everything, this is a fine manifestation. It is still greater nonsense to equate delving into their professions with showing no concern for politics, for in the new historical era, realizing our four modernizations is no other than the greatest politics. Feeling concerned about the construction of our four modernizations and seeking unlimited advances in one's profession constitute in fact the very manifestation of political consciousness. As for the fact that there are in some intellectuals actually certain defects, we must treat them as we have always done about certain defects in our worker and peasant elements by warmly helping them; like our trust in our worker and peasant elements that they can correct their own defects, we must also trust the intellectuals that they too are bound to correct theirs. We must earnestly encourage the intellectuals to demonstrate their strong points and abandon their weak points, and refrain from ever excessively finding fault with them on certain peripheral questions.

Fourthly, a few comrades proceed from an individualistic standpoint; they feel jealous about the virtuous and talented, and they are afraid that admission of the intellectuals into the party would threaten their "iron throne." This is a very bad idea. At present, we are carrying out the construction of our four modernizations; they are our greatest, most formidable, and most magnificent undertakings in history that require the dedication of hundreds and thousands of courageous and determined people. Hence, all communists, who take the emancipation of all humanity as their responsibility, especially party members and cadres who shoulder leadership tasks, should welcome the intellectuals to surpass themselves and be willing to serve as "human ladders" for fine intellectuals to shoulder heavy responsibilities and to pave the way for absorbing fine intellectuals into the party. How can we for the sake of our own benefits suppress talents and exclude the fine intellectuals from the gate of the party? As for the kind of conduct that taking advantage of one's own office in making troubles, erecting obstacles, attacking the intellectuals who ask to be admitted into the party, it is even more inadmissible. If such people insist on continuing it without change, they must be punished and, when necessary, dismissed from their leadership duties.

To sum up, we must be good at applying the Marxist viewpoint to strengthen our ideological education for our party members, insist on eliminating the influence of "Leftist" ideas and traditional concepts; at the same time, party organizations at all levels must practically and not perfunctorily reinforce the leadership over this task; organizational departments must solidly and highly consciously proceed to do a good job in their work. After this conference, party committees at all levels must have their No 1 person preside

over such tasks personally, seriously conduct a study of it, analyze the work of developing intellectual party members and the situation of young intellectuals in their respective districts and departments, formulate a plan on developing party members among the intellectuals, and then have members of their leading groups share the responsibility in teamwork to concretely check the implementation. Only thus can the question of the intellectuals' "difficulty in joining the party" be fundamentally solved; only thus can the job of developing party members among the intellectuals in our province score a breakthrough; and only thus can the strategic task of the party Central Committee on absorbing large numbers of fine intellectuals into the party be really realized.

9255

CSO: 4005/503

15 April 1985

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA COMPLETES SEPARATION OF GOVERNMENT FROM COMMUNE

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 31 Dec 84 p 1

[Article: "Separation of Government Administration from Commune Management Completed in Our Region"]

[Text] The work of separating government administration from commune management and establishing the township people's governments has been successfully completed in our region.

Formerly, our region had a total of 251 people's communes, 14 towns, 2,289 production brigades and 18,205 production teams. After the structural reform, a total of 264 township people's governments, 20 towns (including 6 newly established towns) and 2,421 village commissions have been established. The average age of the grade-1 township (town) cadres of the whole region is 38.3, which is 3.3 years lower than the original average. The number of these cadres who are educated at the level of higher middle schools and above has increased by 84.6 percent while the number of cadres who are educated at most at primary schools has dropped by 37.4 percent.

After the separation of government administration from commune management and the establishment of townships, the malpractices of making no difference between the party and the government and of letting the party take the place of the government has been rectified. Large numbers of young cadres who are in the prime of life and are full of vigor and vitality have been promoted to the leading posts of the townships (towns). Rules and regulations of one kind or another have gradually been established and perfected. Our work has since been basically put on the track. The township (town) governments have strengthened their leadership in economic affairs and have brought into play their role as economic organizations. As a result, there has been a rapid progress of both agricultural and sideline production and the enterprises in the townships and towns. Also, there has been a noticeable improvement of economic results.

9560

CSO: 4005/473

NORTHWEST REGION

PARTY'S POLICY ON CADRES EXPLAINED

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jan 85 p 4

[Article by Yuan Wanxiang [5913 8001 4382]: "This Is Not the Party's Policy on Cadres"]

[Text] A certain cadre has been demoted because his cultural level is relatively low and because he is incapable of work. He complained privately that his organization should not "violate the party's policy on cadres." Some people who sympathized with him also made whispered comments: "True, that fellow has participated in the revolution for scores of years and he has no serious blemishes on his record." What is it actually meant is that: in so doing, it does not accord with the party's policy on cadres.

Comrades Mao Zedong and Liu Shaoqi early put forward the proposition that in the utilization of cadres, it is necessary to appoint people on their merits and to take both the ability and the political integrity of a person into consideration. Cadres of our party must be ready to accept a higher or a lower post or be an official or one of the common people. All these are the important components of our party's policy on cadres. It is unknown to us when these principles were altered by people and superseded by the practice of lining up in order of seniority and by the lifelong job system. The length of time of one's participation in work has become an important condition in appointing a person to a job. A cadre in a post can only be promoted but not be demoted. Once a person is demoted, he is judged as having made serious mistakes. Consequently, some cadres who have been demoted are prone to pay frequent visits to their superiors asking for "implementation of the party's policy." In certain organizations, there are cadres who are unable to open up new prospects even though they have never made any mistakes. However, the personnel departments of these organizations can transfer them only to posts at the same level. If things continue this way, people may regard this practice of making endless concessions to mediocre cadres wittingly or unwittingly as the "party's policy on cadres." It must be borne in mind that this way of doing things is incompatible with the party's nature and the historic mission shouldered by the party. This is an irresponsible manifestation toward the party and the people. The reason why the party wants to select thousands upon thousands of cadres is for

the purpose of relying on them to organize the masses ot change society and to build a more thriving and prosperous new China. If the incompetent cadres are "allowed" to stay at the leading posts for a long time, the new generation with the pioneer spirit who are qualified to serve the needs of the "four modernizations" and are imbued with the pioneer spirit will not be able to give full play to their abilities. As a result, our enterprise will inevitably be delayed. This way of doing things is not our party's policy on cadres.

People may say that to demote a cadre to a lower post is "unreasonable." This is based on muddled understanding. Our party, in politics and in daily life, is very much concerned about comrades who have made contributions to the cause of the party but are now no longer able to take up the duties of a leader (including cadres who have blemishes on their records). The method of moving these cadres from posts which they are no longer able to hold and of making arrangements for them to do other work on time indicates not only that we are responsible to the revolutionary cause but are also concerned about and taking care of these cadres. It is absolutely not permissible for us to make a conclusion about either the honor or disgrace of a person on the basis of the level of his post or to regard the party's deep love as "mercilessness."

The question of appointing a person to a job is the key to doing a good job in reform and to the vitalization of our cause. Selecting and appointing able and virtuous persons are a pressing matter of the moment. We must implement firmly the party's policy on cadres and under no circumstances be obstructed by gossips. Only in doing things this way can reform achieve success and the four modernizations be a hoped-for goal.

9560

CSO: 4005/472

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HUBEI ARMED POLICE FORCE CPC MEETING CONCLUDES

HK260316 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] At the first enlarged meeting of the Provincial Armed Police Force CPC Committee, which concluded today (Wang Xuezhi), political commissar of the Provincial Armed Police Force, emphasized that this year, the Provincial Armed Police Force must conduct penetrating ideological education, must arm our minds with the spirit of the 3rd Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and must unify the cadres' and fighters' ideology on the basis of reform so that they can actively plunge themselves into reform. It is necessary to use the weapon of law to severely punish all kinds of criminals, to become the people's faithful bodyguards, to reform the work of being on duty, to take an active part in comprehensive control, and to achieve a basic improvement in social order. It is essential to do a good job in technology, tactics, and professional training, to speed up the modernization of the force, to successfully complete the guarding, defending, custody, and patrolling tasks, to do well in police-people joint efforts to build civilization, and to vigorously train qualified personnel for use in the force and civilian construction.

This morning, leading comrades of the Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial government, the Wuhan Military Region, the Wuhan Air Force, and the Hubei Military District, including Huang Zizhen, Zhou Shizhong, Yan Zheng, Wu Jiyan, Kang Xinghuo, Wang Hengyi, and Zhou Huanzhong, received all comrades attending this meeting.

CSO: 4005/690

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHENYANG MILITARY REGION REVIEWS RECTIFICATION

OW240439 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0012 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] Shenyang, 23 March (XINHUA)--The Shenyang Military Region Party Committee recently stressed that in conducting education on complete negation of the "Great Cultural Revolution" among the units that have begun the second stage of the party rectification, it is necessary to link the education to the solution of these units' problems left over by history and to do a very good job in eliminating "leftist" influence and in unifying thinking.

In launching the first stage of the party rectification last year, the Shenyang military region conducted extensive education on thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution" among all its units. Since the beginning of the second stage of the party rectification, some comrades have begun to slacken efforts in continuing this education, believing that to continue such education is repetitious because the question of understanding of the "Cultural Revolution" has been resolved. To deal with this situation, leading comrades of the Shenyang Military Region Party Committee called a meeting of the principal leaders of units at and above the army level. After analyzing the actual conditions in these units at the meeting, the leading comrades explicitly pointed out: In thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution," we must not stop where we have obtained some general ideas of it. What is important is that we should link the thorough negation of the "Cultural Revolution" to the major incidents that occurred in each unit during the "cultural Revolution" in order to distinguish right from wrong, unify our thinking, eliminate factionalism, and enhance our party spirit.

Acting upon the request of the Shenyang Military Region Party Committee, these units have conducted special education on thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution" in connection with three facts: first, the major incidents that occurred in their units during the "Cultural Revolution"; second, their mistakes committed in the "three supports, two militaries" campaign; third, their mistakes committed under the guidance of "leftist" ideology. The party committee of an army has organized office party cadres to discuss the harm brought about by the influence of "leftist" ideology and to discuss in detail how the influence has affected the implementation of the party's current principles and policies, thereby raising their consciousness of maintaining political unity with the CPC Central Committee. After the CPC Central Committee issued its directive on combating new unhealthy tendencies under the

new situation, the party committee and offices of the army organized cadres to study it earnestly several times. They have also dispatched inspection groups to conduct investigations in all subordinate units in order to promptly resolve problems whenever discovered. In the current structural reform and troop reorganization, all party cadres of the army observe party spirit, are taking into account the interests of the whole and adopting a correct approach to personal interests. Thus, good conduct has taken shape at both top and lower levels.

CSO: 4005/690

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NANJING MILITARY URGED TO DEVELOP PARTY SPIRIT

OW240937 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0140 GMT 24 Mar 85

[By correspondent Wang Haozhong and reporter Liu Donggeng]

[Text] Nanjing, 24 March (XINHUA)--The Nanjing Military Region Party Committee has demanded its subordinate units undergoing the second-stage party rectification to thoroughly carry out the education on party spirit and discipline, and pay special attention to guiding party members who joined the party during the "Great Cultural Revolution" to foster a better concept of party spirit and party discipline.

This demand was made after the Nanjing Military Region Party Committee heard reports by the various units on party rectification at a recent meeting.

At the meeting, leading comrades of the various units analyzed the present condition of the contingent of party members. The leading comrades felt that strengthening the education on party spirit and discipline for members who joined the party during the "Cultural Revolution" is an urgent matter at present. They noted: Nearly half of the party members undergoing the current stage of party rectification joined the party during the "Cultural Revolution." These party members were negatively influenced by the "Cultural Revolution" to a fairly great extent. Many comrades are inadequate in party spirit and discipline. Now that many of these party members have assumed leadership at the divisional and regimental levels, their concept of party spirit and discipline has important bearing on whether good results will be guaranteed for the second-stage party rectification, and whether the task of streamlining the administration, reorganizing the troops, and reforming the structure of the army will be successfully accomplished. It is also important to party and army building in the long run.

Based on these analyses, the Nanjing Military Region Party Committee has demanded that the units undergoing the second-stage party rectification focus on three aspects to strengthen the education on party spirit and discipline for party members who joined the party during the "Cultural Revolution":

1. It is necessary to closely attend to the education on lofty ideals, the concept of overall interests, and sacrificial spirit in connection with what these members are actually thinking, so they will subordinate their personal interests to the overall interests, and will readily make self-sacrifices for

the sake of the people. 2. It is necessary to help these party members straighten out their thoughts in earnest, examine and analyze their problems in terms of party spirit and discipline, and thoroughly eliminate the negative influence of the "Cultural Revolution." 3. It is necessary to guide them to steel themselves in the practice of rectifying the new unhealthy practices, and of streamlining the administration, reorganizing the troops, and reforming the structure of the army, so that they will strictly act according to party and state policies and regulations, and acquire a better concept of party spirit and discipline.

CSO: 4005/690

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

GUIZHOU PLA DEPARTMENT CONDUCTS EDUCATION ON IDEALS

HK221304 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] The CPC Committee of organs of the Provincial Military District Logistics Department has conducted education among party members on cherishing ideals and observing discipline to enhance their understanding of communist ideals and the significance of party rectification.

In order to help party members truly establish a communist world outlook, the organs of the provincial Military District Logistics Department recently organized party members to study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech at the national conference on scientific and technological work. In study and discussions, they realized that ideals are the spiritual prop of the people, that communism is the fighting goal of communist party members and a basic requirement which party members should meet, and that Communist Party members must unconditionally fight for communism all their lives. They also realized that discipline guarantees the implementation of the party's lines and that all communist party members and revolutionary fighters must become models in observing discipline. In connection with current reality, they also said that observing discipline means that we must resolutely implement the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, support and safeguard reform of the economic structure, resist the current new malpractices, properly carry out second-stage party rectification and army building, and make their due contributions to developing the excellent situation throughout the country.

CSO: 4005/690

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

JIANGSU PROVINCE RECRUITS STUDENT PILOTS

OW2511111 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 14 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The Jiangsu Provincial Government and the Provincial Military District recently issued a notice on recruiting student pilots from among this year's senior high school graduates. The notice stipulated that all applicants must be between 16 and 19 in 1985. The recruitment period begins in March and ends in June. Students can apply in their respective schools. Applicants must undergo a medical checkup and political screening beginning the end of March and attend a cultural examination in mid May.

The recruitment method is by voluntary application by the students or through recommendation by the school authorities. All applicants must pass a physical fitness test, intelligence test, political examination, and the cultural examination. Priority is given to the best qualified students. All applications must be subject to the final examination and approval by the provincial leading group for recruitment of student pilots.

The notice called on all the students in Jiangsu Province to actively apply for recruitment and contribute to defense of the motherland and the four modernizations construction. The notice also called on the educational, public security, and public health departments to do well the job and ensure success in the task of recruiting student pilots.

CSO: 005/690

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

JIEFANGJUN BAO INTERVIEWS YUNNAN FRONT VETERAN

OWL71455 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1238 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 15 March (XINHUA)--A military academy graduate by the name of Huang Dengping recently had a long talk with visitors after returning from the Yunnan front, where he served as an officer trainee. JIEFANGJUN BAO on 14 March published the conversation. Excerpts of the conversation follow:

Question: What kind of cadres do you think the armed forces need most?

Answer: Experts specialized in doing political work of the new period. Our work cannot be successful unless we have a large number of explorer-type political cadres who are well educated, who are daring and resolute, and who understand policies.

Question: Is unhealthy party style an issue at the front?

Answer: At the front, when the bodies of our comrades in arms are beside you and when the ferocious enemy is always ready to get you, both the environment and our own conscience do not allow any of us to plan for ourselves. Moreover, it is tactical skills, not any "back door," that is required for launching a counterattack, or taking a pillbox.

I hope our party member-cadres will constantly think of the fighters on the front and the fallen martyrs. I hear that nowadays people frequently have to pay office workers some "benefit money" in order to get something done. This is really incomprehensible. Who doesn't have some power he can use to seek personal gains? We fighters also have power--the power to defend the motherland! Is it possible for us to demand some "benefit money" also? Not at all, because we are our motherland's compulsory servicemen, soldiers of the people. While we will never demand such money, even less should our party member-cadres do so because they are the people's public servants.

Question: What role do you think a common party member can play to achieve a change for the better in party style?

Answer: As the saying goes: "A short grass can also withstand some strong winds." Now everybody knows that the ruling party's style is a big issue having a direct bearing on the party's survival. This is the kind of thinking essential for achieving a change for the better in party style. As long as our party members dare to uphold principles and work in accordance with the rules of conduct for inner-party political life, they will have the support of the party and the masses.

TAIWAN

TAIWAN, MICRONESIA SIGN FISHERY AGREEMENT

OW200327 Taipei CNA in English 0245 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Fengshan, 19 Mar (CNA)--Taiwan Provincial Fishermen's Association and Micronesia signed a fishery cooperation agreement Tuesday under which there is no number limitation on the Republic of China's fishing boats allowed to fish in Micronesia's fishery zone.

Tuna fishing boats and big seiners of the ROC must pay a designated sum of fees in order to enter Micronesia's fishery area. The standards for single boats are:

--Boats under 50 tons must pay US\$950 for half a year and US\$1,600 for a year;

--Boats between 50 and 100 tons: US\$1,700 for a year;

--Those between 100 and 300 tons: US\$2,000;

--Individual seiners: US\$16,000;

--Group seiners: US\$16,000.

Under the agreement, ROC fishing boats are not allowed to enter Micronesia's Special Fishing Zone between 3 and 12 nautical miles off the island group.

Neither are they permitted to catch deep-sea fish or to gather coral around Micronesia. They can call at Micronesian ports for logistical reasons.

CSO: 4000/153

TAIWAN

TAIWAN, LOUISIANA SIGN SISTERHOOD AGREEMENT

OW160539 Taipei CNA in English 0254 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Taipei, 15 Mar (CNA)--A sisterhood agreement signed between Taiwan Province and Louisiana 14 March in Taichung was the culmination of more than three years work and an inspiration from the Mississippi River.

Sitting above the delta of one of the world's longest rivers, Bob Odom, Louisiana's agriculture commissioner, wondered why his state was not more active in promoting trade agreements with other countries. It could even benefit, by collecting fees, from goods brought in through the New Orleans port and shipped upriver.

The Republic of China had gradually been buying more and more agricultural products from his [word indistinct] during the last 10 to 15 years, Odom said. So it seemed like a good place to build a mutually beneficial overseas friendship.

Odom visited Taiwan in 1981 as part of a private trade mission sponsored by the New Orleans International Trade Mart. Last December, he joined in the U.S.-ROC joint economic council conference.

His interest and that of several state senators and other Louisiana officials and businessmen led to the state's approval of a sisterhood bill last July.

Last week, Odom returned to Taiwan with an 11-member delegation to sign the sisterhood agreement with Taiwan's Governor Chiu Chuang-huan. He signed on behalf of Louisiana Governor Edwin Edwards, who plans to visit Taipei next fall.

"The agreement is basically to express in writing what we had expressed in other ways," Odom said. "What it will do more than anything else is to maintain a good line of communication."

It is important for governments to show their willingness to do business, Odom said, before the private sector can get fully involved.

The agreement is principally to promote trade and to further develop Louisiana's agricultural export market with Taiwan.

Louisiana exports 90 percent of its soybeans and two-thirds of its cotton, rice and grains, Odom said, and Taiwan is a large purchaser of these goods. A procurement mission sent from Taiwan last year, he said, bought 108,000 metric tons of soybeans worth US\$23 million from the state.

Goodwill agreements, by promoting trade, Odom said, are important for the United States.

"The future of the farmer (in the United States) is selling the product," Odom said. "We've got to be more active in export markets. And we've got to be more active with the other side."

Odom's first trip to Taiwan was about 25 years ago, as a member of the U.S. military. He said he is impressed with what has happened on the small island since then.

"It's amazing to see the tremendous changes," Odom said. They've set goals and delivered them."

CSO: 4000/153

TAIWAN

CHINA POST ON DEVELOPMENT OF DEFENSE SYSTEM

OW131413 Taipei CHINA POST in English 8 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Development of Defense Weapons"]

[Text] In his report to the Legislative Yuan late last month, Premier Yu Kuo-kwa revealed the armed forces are seeking to expand the missile units and working actively to develop advanced defense systems. The announcement is heartening. The development of more efficient defense weapons is a pressing need. It is essential for this country's security and survival in these times of chaos and uncertainty.

Premier Yu said in the same time that the weapons the armed forces have turned out are now a part of the nation's defense structure. Much success, he continued, has been achieved in the acquisition of sophisticated technology for weapon manufacture and is being used to improve the ability to produce weaponry.

The ROC's need for a strong national defense is evident in view of the fact that the Chinese Communist regime, its deadly enemy, has never given up its plans to use force against Taiwan. Despite Peking's apparently peaceful facade, it never really wants peace with the ROC. This is because the ROC, with its system of freedom and democracy, continues to be the hope of the people under Peking's rule. It, therefore, constitutes the most serious threat to Peking's very existence. Peking's rulers will never feel at ease as long as the ROC exists and remains strong.

No one can be sure, therefore, when war will break out in the Taiwan Strait. The ROC must always be in a state of military preparedness.

As the ROC Armed Forces are quantitatively inferior to those of Communist China, it is imperative that we achieve qualitative superiority. The development of precision weapon systems plays a vital part in the effort to modernize the ROC armed forces. This requires much research and development, and therefore military spending receives the major part of the central government budget.

National defense is a top priority in every country in the world. While everyone hates war, peace cannot be achieved unless aggression is checked. Strength in the form of strong defenses is necessary to reduce the risks of war.

The ROC occupies a strategically important position. A strong ROC helps to check Chinese and Soviet aggression and expansion in the Pacific region and therefore contributes to world peace and stability. For this reason it deserves help from other free world nations in its endeavor to modernize its armed forces.

TAIWAN

MINISTER TALKS OF UNITY UNDER THREE PRINCIPLES

OW130257 Taipei CNA in English 0236 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text]. Taipei, 12 Mar (CNA)--The Government of the Republic of China has deep faith in its goal of reunifying China under Dr Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles of the People, and history is sure to prove that the direction of the government's efforts and struggle is correct, Interior Minister Wu Po-hsiung said Tuesday.

He pointed out that the greater the achievement made by the Republic of China on the bastion of revival on Taiwan, the more helpful it will be to the 1 billion Chinese on the mainland, adding that the achievement of our construction projects here will not only be critical to but also have far-reaching effects on the development of Chinese history.

Answering interpellations made by Legislator Chen Chu-yi, Wu told the Legislative Yuan that to reunify China under Dr Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles of the People, a goal the government has been striving for, is not a contest to be decided by the size of population or territory, but an issue to determine which way is best for China to take in the future and what way of life is best for the Chinese people.

After more than 30 years of mutual understanding and communications, the interior minister noted that the people on Taiwan now have a common recognition that we are all Chinese and that survival can be achieved only through unity.

He stressed that the most important things for the people on the bastion of revival now is to maintain internal unity, adding that only through unity can we obtain the strength to overcome the difficulties ahead on the way toward reunifying China peacefully under Dr Sun's Principles.

CSO: 4000/153

TAIWAN

TOKYO REPRESENTATIVE DISCUSSES MAJOR TASK

OW130339 Taipei CNA in English 0309 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Taipei, 13 Mar (CNA)—Mo Sung-nien, newly appointed representative of the Association of East Asian Relations [AEAR] in Japan, said Tuesday that his major task in the future will be securing the bands of Chinese and Japanese mutual interests.

Mo was named as the AEAR delegate to Japan at a joint meeting of AEAR's board of directors and trustees earlier in the day. He was present at the meeting.

Following his appointment, Mo told the Central News Agency in an interview that the outcome of the substantive relations between the Republic of China and Japan will rest upon the principle. Together, we shall benefit; separated we shall suffer.

He said the major task of his future work in Japan is to strive for an all-out advancement of the bilateral relations between the two countries.

Mo declared that this means reduction of the trade imbalance, strengthening of ties between political parties of the two nations, transfer of Japanese science and technology, and winning the support of the Overseas Chinese in Japan.

Discussing the ROC-Japan trade problems, Mo said that delegates from both countries should consolidate their trade transactions and reduce their trade deficits.

He noted that he felt alarmed about his new assignment. "Fortunately, we have so many experts on Japanese affairs, and our former AEAR representative, Mah Soo-lay, has set down a good foundation for ROC-Japan ties."

Mo said he would seek advice from Chinese experts on Japanese affairs. He also expressed sentiment that "the sooner" he took up his new post "the better."

CSO: 4000/153

TAIWAN

OFFICIAL ON HONG KONG ACCORD, OVERSEAS CHINESE

OW111239 Taipei CNA in English 1050 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Taipei, 11 Mar (CNA)--The Republic of China will never shrink from combating the Chinese Communists and Hong Kong remains in the forefront in the political war against communism, an official in charge of overseas Chinese affairs said Monday.

The "Hong Kong future agreement" between Britain and the Chinese Communists, Tseng said, does not necessarily determine the future of Hong Kong.

While the Chinese Communists are trying to sugar overseas Chinese in Hong Kong with the ideas of "one country, two systems" and "Hong Kong governed by Hong Kong people," Tseng Kwang-shun, who is chairman of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission, said the Republic of China will expose the scheme of the Chinese Communists.

Tseng said in a report to the Legislative Yuan that Hong Kong can serve as a good bridgehead in the anti-communist struggle and the promotion of democratic ideologies on the China mainland.

Tseng foresees that by 1997, there may be many new developments due to the ever-changing situation on the China mainland and the evolution of international relations.

The Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission has dedicated much of its efforts to seeking consolidation among overseas Chinese communities the world over, Tseng said.

In addition to supporting Chinese language and cultural programs of overseas Chinese educational establishments, the commission has arranged for overseas Chinese students to attend school or to take part in various educational and recreational activities in Taiwan.

The commission also has assisted many overseas Chinese in establishing their businesses. Services for overseas Chinese to make investments here have continued to improve in recent years, Tseng said. He disclosed that the commission is planning to set up overseas Chinese service centers in other countries for better communications with Chinese abroad.

For better understanding of their mother country, all overseas Chinese, except those engaged in sabotage, Tseng said, are welcome to visit the Republic of China.

TAIWAN

AMBASSADOR TO ROK ON MUTUAL RELATIONS

OW160612 Taipei CNA in English 0244 GMT 16 Mar 85

[[Text] Taipei, 15 Mar (CNA)--Hsueh Yu-chi, ambassador of the Republic of China to Korea, said Friday that the relations between the ROC and Korea will not be affected by Korea's "Nordpolitik," a policy for seeking better relations with the North Korean regime.

Hsueh indicated that a ranking official of the Korean Government has assured him that the mutual relations between the two nations will not change in the foreseeable future.

In an interview with reporters upon his return to this nation for home consultations, Hsueh said this high-level official told him that Sino-Korean relations are on a normal track and will continue to grow on the current sound basis.

However, Hsueh also pointed out that the Korean Government will continue to carry out its northwards policy, and therefore, how the ROC should promote the economic, trade, cultural relations and exchanges of athletes and personnel with Korea has become an important topic for this nation.

On trade and economic relations, Hsueh said that the economic structures of the two nations are almost the same and that each of the two nations has an annual trade volume of US\$50 billion. However, he added, it is a shame that the annual trade between the two nations has never exceeded US\$500 million.

Hsueh suggested that the two nations should increase their trade volume, study the possibility of joint ventures in third countries, and turn the competition between the two nations in the world markets into a cooperative relationship.

Both the ROC and Korean pledged earlier this month to strengthen their cooperation in the 18th Sino-Korea economic cooperation conference and will start working on details of the cooperation in the near future, Hsueh said. Hsueh said that the new Korean cabinet has not made any change in its foreign policy since its formation in February, and therefore, he does not expect there will be any change in the relations between the two nations in the future.

Hsueh is scheduled to remain in Taipei for two weeks. During his stay, Hsueh will report to various government bodies and agencies on the relations with Korea and receive a routine physical examination.

TAIWAN

CHINA POST VIEWS MEASURES TO HELP HONG KONG CHINESE

OW150951 Taipei CHINA POST in English 11 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Chu Fu-sung announced that the government has adopted many measures to help Chinese residents of Hong Kong preserve their freedom and lifestyles. The announcement is extremely important. With the signing of an agreement between Peking and London, a shadow has been cast over the future of the Hong Kong people. The anti-communist and freedom-loving Chinese living in Hong Kong are on the jitters, afraid they will soon be deprived of the happy lives they are now living.

The Republic of China has acted quickly to go to their aid. As Minister Chu indicated, a committee on Hong Kong affairs has been set up specifically to deal with matters related to the Hong Kong problem. The committee is also responsible for drawing up measures to help the Chinese residents of Hong Kong.

Additionally, the government has mapped out a plan to disseminate information about the Hong Kong situation and solicit international support for the fight of the Hong Kong Chinese for continued freedom and prosperity.

More important and significant than these are the government plans to help Hong Kong Chinese come to Taiwan to live, seek schooling, or do business. The procedures for applying for entry by Hong Kong Chinese residents who wish to come to the ROC for these purposes will be simplified. These measures meet practical needs and are certain to win the hearts and minds of freedom-loving Chinese in Hong Kong and other parts of the world.

So far Hong Kong, the so-called crown colony of Britain in the Orient, has been prospering because of its present free enterprise system. Yet the pact Britain concluded with Peking allowing the latter to take it over in 1997 has made its future uncertain. The Chinese residents of Hong Kong are so familiar with conditions on the mainland that the prospect of living under Communist rule fills them with anxiety. It is the duty of their free mother country to help relieve their anxiety. If it could, the ROC would allow all Chinese residents in Hong Kong to come and live here. But Taiwan is a small and densely populated island. A mass movement of population from Hong Kong to Free China is impossible.

This, however, does not mean there is nothing we can do for our compatriots in Hong Kong. The measures the government is carrying out will be immensely helpful. But much more needs to be done. The most important thing is that we should let the Hong Kong Chinese know that they are not alone in their struggle for the preservation of their freedom and affluence.

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HONG KONG PRESS TO BE ALLOWED TO SET UP OFFICES IN PRC

HK250521 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 25 Mar 85 p 1, 13

[Text] Peking, 24 March--Peking is to allow Hong Kong newspapers to set up offices in China, writes Terry Cheng.

The plan to relax press policy was announced tonight by Mr Yu Wen, deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the communist party Central Committee.

Mr Yu said Hong Kong and Macao journalists would be welcome to report on "every part of China" and would be given preferential treatment.

It is seen as an important move in view of the fact that the All China Journalists' Association is to set up a team to assist Hong Kong and Macao journalists in their work. The Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office has reportedly also set up a publicity unit.

The setting up of the Hong Kong and Macao team was also disclosed by Mr Yu, who headed a delegation of Chinese publicity and cultural officials to Hong Kong late last year.

He said Hong Kong press organisations were required to submit applications for their bureaus in China through the Hong Kong branch of the New China News Agency.

The applications will be vetted by the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs office which will be authorised to grant approval.

The special journalists' association team will include Ms Lei Yuping, who helped the Hong Kong press during the Peking talks.

The idea of allowing Hong Kong press organisations to set up shop on the mainland was jointly proposed by the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, the Propaganda Department and the All China Journalists' Association.

It was approved by the State Council. An official announcement is expected soon.

It is understood that television and radio stations and some newspapers in Hong Kong had also expressed such an interest to Peking officials.

Only the WEN WEI PAO and TA KING PAO have permanent reporting staff in Peking at present.

It is understood that some press requests to set up permanent offices in Peking have been turned down before.

A study was undertaken before the initialling of the Sino-British accord last September. Approval came only early this year after the signing of the agreement.

CSO: 4000/163

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HONG KONG PAPER REPORTS HAINAN'S PROFITEERING CONDEMNED IN GUANGZHOU

HK200813 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 19 Mar 85 p 2

["Political Talk" Column by Shih Jun-yi [2457 0689 3768]: "Hainan's Profiteering in Motor Vehicles Condemned in Guangzhou"]

[Text] The Representatives of Popular Will Dare to Make Criticism

At the current sessions of the Guangzhou City People's Congress and CPPCC Committee, many deputies and delegates spoke out freely about the shortcomings in the city's administrative work. This shows that the representatives of popular will and the members of the democratic parties dare to air their views about government administration, passing their judgment to the best of their knowledge. This represents great progress since the founding of the PRC and is something worth rejoicing.

The questions most frequently mentioned by both the deputies and the delegates are those regarding the various unhealthy practices that have emerged in the course of implementing the policy of opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy. These are important questions directly affecting the people's livelihood. Of the unhealthy practices censured by the representatives of popular will, two are most resented by the common people. One is indiscriminate price hikes. The public are especially dissatisfied with the state-owned enterprises which take the lead in raising prices. Another is that some cadres have taken advantage of their power to seek personal gains and avail themselves of the policy of opening to the outside world and the reform to get rich.

Deviating from the Objective of Running a Special Zone

The question of Hainan Island Transporting motor vehicles to Guangzhou for resale at high profit has also been raised at the city people's congress meeting. As a new open area, Hainan implements the same policies as those carried out in the special economic zones. It has certain powers to decide on some economic measures. However, if it takes advantage of its special status to resell goods and materials in short supply in the country as a whole with the view of making exorbitant profits, it has deviated from the purpose of the state in carrying out an open-door policy and from the task and the objective of making the special zone a door for importing advanced technology, operations, and management techniques.

Reselling Goods and Materials in Short Supply at a Profit

Hainan Island has not been listed as a special economic zone. In 1980 the State Council decided that in order to speed up exploitation and construction, Hainan may consult and adopt the flexible methods of Shenzhen and Zhuhai in its economic activities to attract foreign funds and technology to develop the island. It was widely rumored last summer that Hainan had taken advantage of its similar status as a special zone to engage in profiteering of motor vehicles on a large scale. This practice of seeking exorbitant profits has undermined the state financial and foreign trade policy and has brought about notable consequences and harm.

Fourteen coastal cities throughout the country have also opened to the outside world. On this occasion, they will all draw lessons from Hainan's profiteering of motor vehicles in order to check various evil practices and promote the sound and steady progress of the open-door policy.

The current reform of China's economic structure is aimed at making the people rich and the country prosperous. By carrying out structural reform and opening the country wider to the outside world we shall further invigorate the domestic economy. However, due to the lack of experience, the low level of cadres, and imperfections in the laws, there will surely be difficulties and problems. And this is understandable.

Strengthening the Legal System

In rectifying various unhealthy practices, we can attain the desired results only by relying on state laws and party discipline and showing no mercy to any people. Some departments, enterprises and individuals have raised prices in disguised form and collected various charges, thus resulting in price fluctuations and people's restlessness. The CPC Central Committee and the State Council have strengthened supervision and strictly banned these unhealthy practices. For example the decision on strengthening foreign exchange management recently promulgated by the State Council is an effective measure promptly taken in light of the confusion that has risen in some financial markets.

As long as we resolutely strengthen the legal system, let the people air their views, and constantly listen to public opinion, we can put a stop to the current unhealthy practices.

CSO: 4005/677

15 April 1985

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HONG KONG JOURNAL ON DENG, HONG KONG, MACAO

HK220551 Hong Kong KUANG CHIAO CHING in Chinese No 150, 16 Mar 85 pp 6-7

[Article by Chiang Wei-wen [3068 0251 2429]: "Deng Xiaoping's Instruction on Selecting the People Who Will Govern Hong Kong in the Future, and the Program for Solving the Macao Issue Will Be Made Public in May"]

[Text] New Realignment of the Elite of all Sectors in Hong Kong

The election of Hong Kong's district boards concluded on 7 March and 237 members were elected from 501 candidates. Following the election, new changes have taken place in Hong Kong's political structure. There will be a realignment of various political forces and people engaged in political affairs. They will enter into new competition and take up new challenges for the future of Hong Kong. While Hong Kong people are gradually appearing on the political stage, they should build up their actual strength as well as be familiar with China so as to conceive the blueprint for the future. Therefore, the trends and developments in China merit attention.

Significant Influence of the March "NPC"

The Third Session of the NPC will be held on 25 March in Beijing. This is an important meeting for the people of Hong Kong. Besides discussing China's structural reform, economic development, and government report, it is also noteworthy that the session will deliberate and adopt the Sino-British Joint Declaration, the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, and the setting up of the committee for the drafting of Hong Kong's Basic Law. It is said that Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang will meet the NPC delegates and CPPCC members from Hong Kong and Macao during the session and that Deng Xiaoping might have something to say. Beijing sources disclosed that Deng Xiaoping is satisfied with Hong Kong's situation since the signing of the Sino-British Joint Declaration. He is deeply concerned with the question of participation during the next 12 years, the training of people selected from the younger generation who will govern Hong Kong in the future, and the issue of great unification under the concept of "one country, two systems."

Deng Xiaoping's Instruction on Training People Selected From Various Fields Who Will Govern Hong Kong in the Future

In light of Hong Kong's new circumstances and on the premise of Deng Xiaoping's reiteration that the Hong Kong people selected to rule Hong Kong must "love China and Hong Kong," the author learned that Deng Xiaoping recently issued specific instructions again that Hong Kong can select and train the people to govern its future from the following: 1) Student leaders from Hong Kong's universities and colleges; 2) Hong Kong's reporters and correspondents; 3) personages from Hong Kong's legal circles; and 4) young and capable entrepreneurs and managers.

In the history of modern China, a number of student leaders later became leaders in China's political arena. Yao Yilin, Hu Qili, Wu Xueqian, Huang Hua, and the late Juang Jing all rose abruptly from student movements and performed outstandingly. As a result, Deng Xiaoping believes that a number of mature and talented people should be selected from university and college students to govern Hong Kong in the future. However, Hong Kong's student movement is currently at low ebb and many students are not interested in politics. While the student unions of universities and colleges find it difficult to form their cabinets every year, it depends on future efforts to select and train a number of gifted people to rule Hong Kong in the future. Nevertheless, the fact that several former student leaders were chosen as members at the 7 March district board election is enlightening.

In the past there also emerged many politically talented people from the press circles in China. For example, the current Secretary-General of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Hong Kong Branch Qiao Zonghuai's father Qiao Guanhua was once an editor and reporter and was the first director of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Hong Kong Branch after the war and later China's foreign minister; the present acting Secretary-General of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Yang Qi was manager of Hong Kong's HUA SHANG PAO in the 1940's and former editor-in-chief of YANGCHENG WANBAO; Li Hou, deputy director of the office in charge of Hong Kong and Macao under the State Council, who is quite familiar to Hong Kong people, was also a correspondent in the past; and Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, and others ran magazines. The figures in the CPC political circles who were once engaged in the press are too numerous to mention.

The hardworking and fighting spirit of Hong Kong reporters is well known all over the world. Deng Xiaoping spoke highly of the performance of Hong Kong reporters on many occasions and was deeply impressed with the young average age of Hong Kong reporters. Most of the Hong Kong reporters come from the Chinese University of Hong Kong, Baptist College, Shue Yan College, and the University of Hong Kong. Some of them are from Taiwan, Guangzhou's Jinan University, and overseas colleges. A number of outstanding reporters among them were once student leaders, chairmen of student unions, and editors of student's bulletins. Owing to their work environment, they should be highly sensitive and should constantly learn new things. In addition, they should have wide experience and a large circle of friends. It is a pity that they also have the following fatal weaknesses: Overworked, little spare time, low incomes, and no money for participating in government and political affairs.

(Not long ago some reporters publicly invited Xu Jiatun to act on their behalf and request a wage increase from their boss. The occasion still remains fresh in our memory.) Perhaps the reporters can participate in government and political affairs only after changing their profession. Nevertheless, they are still influential.

There are also many personages from Hong Kong legal circles who have participated in political affairs and who are active in various forums and societies. Looking to the future, a number of people from the legal circles will inevitably display their ability and become talented people governing Hong Kong in the future. While forging ahead, they should also take the overall situation into account, be familiar with China's affairs, and establish frequent contacts so that they can work more skillfully in the future.

Hong Kong is a commercial society and an international city. There are large numbers of young businessmen and entrepreneurs who are farsighted and professionally competent and who have extensive learning. They are the promising group for the future. The problem is that they should have a mass basis and the intention of participating in political affairs.

Apart from the above, a great number of talented people will also emerge from trade unions, social organizations, and special groups.

There are only 12 years left. That is why Deng Xiaoping has again and again urged the participation by Hong Kong people and the focusing of attention on the young people instead of merely carrying out contacts with some veteran celebrities. Young people under 40 should be boldly promoted to undertake heavy responsibilities.

Only With Mutual Benefits Can There Be Sustained Cooperation

The sustained development of Sino-British friendly relations has provided a solid basis for Hong Kong's smooth transition. A high level British trade delegation headed by Lord David Young, British Cabinet Minister without portfolio, just concluded its visit to China and the two countries reached agreement on a series of business and cooperation items. Lord David Young passed on Mrs Thatcher's message to Zhao Ziyang. Mrs Thatcher stressed the importance of economic and trade relations between China and Britain and expected that the two countries would carry out extensive cooperation in many other fields, which indicates Britain's expectations regarding China's huge potential market. China is also willing to expand its cooperation with Britain. Zhao Ziyang said frankly that Japan's products are competitive, but it is not willing to transfer its technology. If Britain is willing to transfer its technology, it will certainly obtain an important position in China's market. China is also willing to expand its cooperation with Britain. Zhao Ziyang said frankly that Japan's products are competitive, but it is not willing to transfer its technology. If Britain is willing to transfer its technology, it will certainly obtain an important position in China's market. In carrying out cooperation, mutual benefits and understanding China's needs are necessary. With the advantages of the signing of the Sino-British agreement on satisfactorily solving the question of Hong Kong, Britain has also realized

that opportunity knocks but once and there is no time to be lost. The grand exhibition sponsored by the Hong Kong Trade Development Council in Shanghai, China's largest city, in May is believed to be a good opportunity. Hong Kong Governor Youde's trip to Shanghai and Nanjing in May will also promote friendly contacts and cooperation between both sides.

Some People Propose That Zhao Ziyang Should Visit Hong Kong After His Visit to Britain

Apart from the formal establishment of the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group and the Hong Kong Land Commission in June which will attract attention, Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Britain will be another high tide in Sino-British relations. By that time Sino-British cooperation will reach a new climax. It is also noteworthy that some people have proposed that Zhao Ziyang should visit Hong Kong on his way back from Britain. If this proposal can be realized, it will cause a sensation in Hong Kong and also be constructive, while Zhao Ziyang himself can conduct on-the-spot inspection and obtain first hand perceptual knowledge. Naturally, due to diplomatic reasons, it is no easy job to realize this proposal.

During this period, the visit of the president of Portugal to China and the solution of the Macao issue are also matters of concern to all.

The Macao Issue Will Be Made Public Very Soon

The question of Macao will also attract public attention during the visit of the president of Portugal to China in May. It is said that the leaders of the two countries will discuss the issue of Macao's future. Both sides will also concretely discuss the time for restoring China's sovereignty over Macao and other problems.

This reporter has been informed that the Macao issue will be made public very soon and that China has already prepared a tentative program concerning the specific time to regain sovereignty over Macao. This program is called "simultaneous solution," that is, sovereignty over Hong Kong and Macao should be restored to China simultaneously in 1997.

Under the principle of "one country, two systems," Macao's future will be governed by the Macao people and Portuguese expatriates (Portuguese descendants) may take up official posts at less important positions. After restoring China's sovereignty over Macao Portugal can set up its consulate in Macao.

The "Simultaneous Solution" Program

Macao's tourism and gambling will be retained. Foreign and Chinese investment in Macao will be further encouraged to develop characteristic export industries (such as the electronics industry and so on) so as to maintain and promote Macao's stability and prosperity. Meanwhile, Macao's relations with Hong Kong, Zhongshan, Zhuai, and Guangzhou will be further strengthened.

Will Macao become a separate special administrative region or will it be merged with Hong Kong and become a Hong Kong and Macao special administrative region? It is said that the matter is still under consideration and not yet decided by the top Chinese leaders. However, the "simultaneous solution" program has already been placed on the agenda of the top echelon. The Chinese Government also believes that simultaneously solving the question of Hong Kong and Macao and making early decisions and arrangements will benefit both Macao and Hong Kong. This is an important piece of news heard by this reporter while gathering material.

CSO: 4005/719

END